

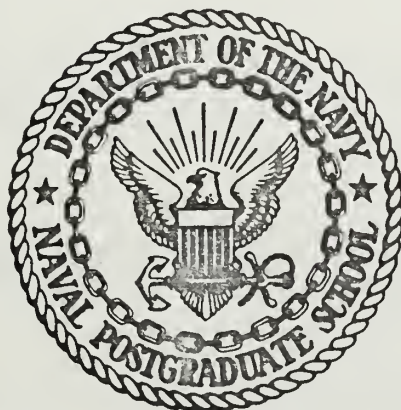
NSFORT--A NONSTANDARD FORTRAN  
LANGUAGE TRANSLATOR

by

David Ross Little



# United States Naval Postgraduate School



## THESIS

NSFORT--A NONSTANDARD FORTRAN  
LANGUAGE TRANSLATOR

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David Ross Little

September 1970

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NSFORT--A Nonstandard FORTRAN Language Translator

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
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## ABSTRACT

This paper presents a computer language translator which allows the IBM FORTRAN G (or higher level) user to solve directly problems in which the variables may be n-tuples and/or the FORTRAN arithmetic and relational operations may be defined by the user. The translator, called the NSFORT (for NonStandard FORTRAN) translator, will (1) decompose all expressions to a series of binary arithmetic operations, relational operations, or user defined functions; (2) generate CALL statements to user supplied subprograms to perform the above operations; and (3) produce a new source program that is in every respect acceptable to the FORTRAN compiler. While using the NSFORT translator the user has virtually unrestricted use of FORTRAN. The translator's applications include n-precision arithmetic, vector and matrix operations, numerically evaluated analytic derivatives, interval arithmetic, and others. The paper describes completely the use and operation of the translator, provides examples, indicates applications, and discusses programming techniques.





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## I. INTRODUCTION

The FORTRAN IV programming language allows the user to evaluate algebraic expressions when the variables are real, complex, or logical scalars, and when the operations are any of the standard FORTRAN\* set of arithmetic, relational, or logical operators. The user has some flexibility with FORTRAN and user defined functions as long as the result is also real, complex, or logical. FORTRAN lacks the capability to solve directly a problem in which the variables are n-tuples and/or the operations are not part of the standard FORTRAN set.

This paper presents a language translator (or precompiler), which allows the user to define a nonstandard variable type (as opposed to COMPLEX, INTEGER, LOGICAL, or REAL). As a consequence, the arithmetic and relational operators become undefined in the usual sense. Thus, this translator allows the user to evaluate statements such as  $A = B \oplus C$  where A, B, and C may be scalars or n-tuples and  $\oplus$  may be defined any way the user wishes (see Chapter II). This translator will be referred to as the NSFORT translator (for NonStandard FORTRAN).

As an example, assume FORTRAN IV did not have the capability to handle complex operations and the user wished

---

\*Whenever the words "FORTRAN," "FORTRAN IV," or any of its variations are used herein, that implication refers to IBM FORTRAN G-level or higher (i.e. H, 44PS, and TSS).



to find the product of two complex numbers. Using the NSFORT translator the user could write the following program.

```
NONSTANDARD1*2 A,B,C
C=A*B
END
```

After translation the program would be the following.

```
C
C
C      GENERATED FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM
C
C
REAL*4 T$A(2,1)
REAL*4 A(2),B(2),C(2)
CALL N$AAMA (T$A(1,1), A(1), B(1))
CALL N$AA   (C(1), T$A(1,1))
END
```

By supplying the following two subprograms the user is able to obtain the desired result.

```
SUBROUTINE N$AAMA (X,A,B)
REAL*4 X(2),A(2),B(2)
X(1)=A(1)*B(1)-A(2)*B(2)
X(2)=A(1)*B(2)+A(2)*B(1)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE N$AA (C,X)
REAL*4 C(2),X(2)
C(1)=X(1)
C(2)=X(2)
RETURN
END
```

As a second example take the problem of evaluating a vector (or cross) product of two 3 element vectors. The user can write the NSFORT program and the two subprograms below.





```

NONSTANDARD1*3 A,B,C
C=A*B
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE N$AAMA (X,A,B)
REAL*4 X(3),A(3),B(3)
X(1)=A(2)*B(3)-B(2)*A(3)
X(2)=A(3)*B(1)-B(3)*A(1)
X(3)=A(1)*B(2)-B(1)*A(2)
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE N$AA (C,X)
REAL*4 C(3),X(3)
C(1)=X(1)
C(2)=X(2)
C(3)=X(3)
RETURN
END

```

The translated main program is as follows.

```

C
C
C      GENERATED FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM
C
C
REAL*4 T$A(3,1)
REAL*4 A(3),B(3),C(3)
CALL N$AAMA (T$A(1,1), A(1), B(1))
CALL N$AA   (C(1), T$A(1,1))
END

```

The codes used in the above examples will be fully explained later but briefly the A's in the subroutine names represent the variable types of the arguments, respectively, and the M is an abbreviation for "multiply." The T\$A is a temporary variable with A being the variable type.

It should be noted that for the two almost identical main programs above, two totally different operations can be performed simply by supplying different subroutines.



The NSFORT translator performs another significant task not illustrated in the above two examples. The translator decomposes all expressions containing nonstandard variables into a sequence of elementary operations just as the assignment statements above were decomposed into two elementary operations. (In the case above the two operations were multiplication and simple assignment.) Thus the user has only to supply the subroutines for the several elementary operations used in the program and then any complicated expression using several elementary operations and a mixture of variable types can be evaluated.

Specifically the NSFORT translator will translate a nonstandard FORTRAN program into a normal FORTRAN program acceptable to the FORTRAN compiler. The resulting FORTRAN program will have the following features: (1) All nonstandard variables, arrays, and functions will be mapped into conventional variables, arrays, and functions of determined type and determined dimension. (2) All arithmetic and logical expressions containing nonstandard variables, arrays, etc., will be decomposed into a series of elementary operations. (3) Simple assignment or CALL statements will be written to effect the performing of the series of elementary functions. And (4) modifications as required will be made on most other FORTRAN statements to permit the successful compilation and execution of the program.

Applications for the NSFORT translator include but are not restricted to the following:



- (1) n-precision integer or real variable tasks
- (2) Complex or quaternion variables
- (3) n-dimensional vector or matrix operations
- (4) Numerically evaluated analytic derivatives [Refs. 1 and 2]
- (5) Interval arithmetic [Ref. 3]
- (6) Abstract algebraic operations

It should be acknowledged that the overall concept of the NSFORT translator is not new. It was suggested to the author by Professor Rex H. Shudde, Ph.D., and is based on his use of the TYPE OTHER feature of FORTRAN 63 [Refs. 4 and 5].

This thesis will not be concerned with the writing of specific sets of subroutines for specific applications. (However, the NSFORT translator has been completely tested through final execution with numerical differentiation problems and hence, a set of subroutines for this application in normal precision have been written.) The reader should also keep in mind the general nature of the NSFORT translator and not feel restricted to the applications cited. For example, the number of values in an operand or result is not necessarily greater than one; and the user can redefine the elementary functions as he wishes.

Advantages to be noted as the NSFORT translator is described in detail are (1) generality and flexibility of the translator, (2) minimal restrictions in the use of the FORTRAN IV language, (3) complete accounting of variable.



types, (4) generation of nonstandard program listing with diagnostic messages, and (5) complete handling of mixed-type expressions. Disadvantages are (1) some restrictions on programming, (2) the inability to automatically handle input/output functions, and (3) the restriction to IBM FORTRAN G (or higher level) compilers.





## II. TRANSLATOR DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

The NSFORT translator is written in the PL/I programming language [Refs. 6 and 7] and is presently operational on an IBM 360/67 in the OS configuration. For further details about the translator see Appendix A--NSFORT Translator Program Description, Appendix B--Job Control Language Used with the NSFORT Translator, and Appendix C--NSFORT Translator Program Listing. All conventional FORTRAN usage is in accordance with Reference 8.

As noted previously, the fundamental task of the user is to specify (implicitly and/or explicitly) certain variables, arrays, and functions as nonstandard. Appendix D--Syntax Rules for NSFORT Statements, describes in detail this procedure. In addition to identifying variables the user also must specify the nonstandard type and the nonstandard size. As described in Appendix D, the nonstandard type determines which FORTRAN variable type the nonstandard variable will be mapped into, and the nonstandard size determines the size of the FORTRAN array that the nonstandard variable will map into. The examples below should clarify the relationships.

<u>NSFORT</u>	<u>FORTRAN</u>
NONSTANDARD1*2 ALPHA	REAL*4 ALPHA(2)
NONSTD6*3 BETA,GAMMA(10,10)	COMPLEX*16 BETA(3), GAMMA(3,10,10)
NSTD2*3 DELTA(100)	REAL*8 DELTA(3,100)

IMPLICIT specifications will be discussed later,--



Elementary operations to which nonstandard expressions will be decomposed are the following:

Assignment (=)

Arithmetic operations (+, -, \*, /, \*\*, unary -, unary +)

Relational operations (.LT., .LE., .EQ., .NE., .GE., .GT.)

Logical operations (.NOT., .AND., .OR.)

Any non-FORTRAN user function

Note that FORTRAN functions (SIN, COS, EXP, ALOG, etc.) are not included in the above list.

Before proceeding the reader should familiarize himself with Appendix E--Summary of NSFORT Codes. For a complete description of translator action on any statement see Appendix F--Translator Action for Specific FORTRAN and Nonstandard FORTRAN Statements.

A simple example will illustrate the translation of the IMPLICIT statement and of elementary assignment statements.

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD1*2 (A-C)
              C      INPUT
              CALL INPUT(A1,B1,A2,B2,A3,B3)
              C      COMPUTE
              1 C1=-A1+B1
              2 C2=(A2+B2)*B2
              3 C3=(A3+B3)/A3**B3
              4 C4=(A3+10.)*(D*E)
              5 C5=F
              6 H=P+Q+R
              C      OUTPUT
              CALL OUTPUT(C1,C2,C3,C4,C5)
              STOP
              END
```



```

FORTRAN: C
C
C          GENERATED FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM
C
C          IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-C)
C          INPUT
          REAL*4 T$1(1), T$A(2,3)
          DIMENSION A1(2),B1(2),A2(2),B2(2),A3(2),B3(2),
          *C1(2),C2(2),C3(2),C4(2),C5(2)
          CALL INPUT (A1(1), B1(1), A2(1), B2(1), A3(1),
          *B3(1))
C          COMPUTE
1 CALL N$AAN (T$A(1,1), A1(1))
  CALL N$AAAA (T$A(1,2), T$A(1,1), B1(1))
  CALL N$AA (C1(1), T$A(1,2))
2 CALL N$AAAA (T$A(1,1), A2(1), B2(1))
  CALL N$AAMA (T$A(1,2), T$A(1,1), B2(1))
  CALL N$AA (C2(1), T$A(1,2))
3 CALL N$AAAA (T$A(1,1), A3(1), B3(1))
  CALL N$AAEA (T$A(1,2), A3(1), B3(1))
  CALL N$AADA (T$A(1,3), T$A(1,1), T$A(1,2))
  CALL N$AA (C3(1), T$A(1,3))
4 CALL N$AAA1 (T$A(1,1), A3(1), 10.)
  T$1(1) = D * E
  CALL N$AAM1 (T$A(1,2), T$A(1,1), T$1(1))
  CALL N$AA (C4(1), T$A(1,2))
5 CALL N$A1 (C5(1), F)
6 H=P+Q+R
          OUTPUT
          CALL OUTPUT (C1(1), C2(1), C3(1), C4(1), C5(1))
          STOP
          END

```

The decomposition process is illustrated in this example for a variety of cases. Note particularly statement 2. First the "addition" A2 and B2 is isolated. This result, T\$A(.,1), is then "multiplied" by B2 to obtain T\$A(.,2), and finally that result is assigned to C2.

Other points to note in this example are

(1) When IMPLICIT specification is used all variables, so specified, used in the program are properly dimensioned by the translator.



(2) Comments are passed unaltered.

(3) Statement numbers (if used) remain with the first generated statement. (The statement numbers associated with DO loops are handled separately. See Appendix F.)

(4) Temporary variables are properly declared and are reused in subsequent statements, thus temporary storage is minimized.

(5) Arrays in arguments of CALL statements are identified by the first storage location.

(6) Simple arithmetic assignment is a distinct elementary function. This is advantageous in many applications (e.g. it eliminates the possibility of logical errors in statements of the type  $A = A * B$ ) and it serves to reduce the number of subroutines required for a specific application.

(7) All mixed-type operations are permissible. The variable type of the result is predetermined. See Appendix G--Result Type of Mixed Type Operations.

(8) Statements not containing nonstandard variables are unaltered.

It should be clear at this point that the user's use of FORTRAN must be restricted to some degree. For example, the NSFORT translator uses the "\$" symbol and hence the user must limit his use of it; likewise since FORTRAN does not permit in excess of seven subscripts, the user is limited to six on nonstandard variables since the translator adds one. These restrictions are enumerated in Appendix H--Design Limitations and Restrictions. In case of a coding error or,





in some cases such as the violation of a design limitation or restriction that prevents the translator from properly processing a statement, the translator will issue a diagnostic message. This message will appear on the nonstandard FORTRAN program listing immediately below the statement in error. For a list of the error messages and explanations see Appendix I--NSFORT Diagnostic Messages.

The following example will illustrate the translation of the logical IF statement and the use of a nonstandard function.

```
NSFORT:      NONSTANDARD2*3 X(2),A,B,C,SQROOT(*)
1 CALL INPUT (A,B,C)
2 IF (B**2-4*A*C.LT.0.) GO TO 10
3 X(1)=(-B+SQROOT(B**2-4*A*C))/2.*A
4 X(2)=(-B-SQROOT(B**2-4*A*C))/2.*A
5 CALL OUTPUT (X(1))
10 STOP
   END

      NONSTANDARD2*3 FUNCTION SQROOT (A)
      NONSTANDARD2*3 A
      .
      .
      .
      SQROOT=...
      .
      .
      .
      END
```



FORTRAN: C  
C  
C  
C  
C

GENERATED FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM

```
REAL*8 T$B(3,9)
LOGICAL*1 T$7(1)
REAL*8 X(3,2),A(3),B(3),C(3)
1 CALL INPUT (A(1), B(1), C(1))
2 CALL N$BBE4 (T$B(1,1), B(1), 2)
  CALL N$B4MB (T$B(1,2), 4, A(1))
  CALL N$BBMB (T$B(1,3), T$B(1,2), C(1))
  CALL N$BBSB (T$B(1,4), T$B(1,1), T$B(1,3))
  CALL N$7B11 (T$7(1), T$B(1,4), 0.)
  IF (T$7(1)) GOTO10
3 CALL N$BBN (T$B(1,1), B(1))
  CALL N$BBE4 (T$B(1,2), B(1), 2)
  CALL N$B4MB (T$B(1,3), 4, A(1))
  CALL N$BBMB (T$B(1,4), T$B(1,3), C(1))
  CALL N$BBSB (T$B(1,5), T$B(1,2), T$B(1,4))
  CALL $SQROO (T$B(1,6), T$B(1,5))
  CALL N$BBAB (T$B(1,7), T$B(1,1), T$B(1,6))
  CALL N$BBD1 (T$B(1,8), T$B(1,7), 2.)
  CALL N$BBMB (T$B(1,9), T$B(1,8), A(1))
  CALL N$BB (X(1,1), T$B(1,9))
4 CALL N$BBN (T$B(1,1), B(1))
  CALL N$BBE4 (T$B(1,2), B(1), 2)
  CALL N$B4MB (T$B(1,3), 4, A(1))
  CALL N$BBMB (T$B(1,4), T$B(1,3), C(1))
  CALL N$BBSB (T$B(1,5), T$B(1,2), T$B(1,4))
  CALL $SQROO (T$B(1,6), T$B(1,5))
  CALL N$BBSB (T$B(1,7), T$B(1,1), T$B(1,6))
  CALL N$BBD1 (T$B(1,8), T$B(1,7), 2.)
  CALL N$BBMB (T$B(1,9), T$B(1,8), A(1))
  CALL N$BB (X(1,2), T$B(1,9))
5 CALL OUTPUT (X(1,1))
10 STOP
END
```

C  
C  
C  
C  
C

GENERATED FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM

```
SUBROUTINE $SQROO (SQROOT,A)
REAL*8 SQROOT(3)
REAL*8 A(3)
  :
  CALL N$BB (SQROOT(1),...
  :
END
```



It is apparent that FORTRAN functions cannot be used with nonstandard arguments, but the above example illustrates how the user can use analogous nonstandard functions and let the translator automatically make the required adjustments.

No attempt has been made to describe completely the action of the NSFORT translator in the body of this paper but only to illustrate the concept and the power of the translator. The reader is again directed to Appendices F and H for a complete description.



### III. PROBLEMS AND TECHNIQUES

The remainder of this thesis will discuss particular problems encountered in the design of the NSFORT translator and the techniques used to overcome them. This project was accomplished with the extremely powerful PL/I programming language. Extensive use in all aspects of the project was made of the character string handling capability of PL/I, notably the VARIABLE attribute of character strings and the character string functions SUBSTR and INDEX.

Clearly the first major task of the translator is the classification of statements. This is accomplished by recognizing the distinctive pattern of statements. Since blank spaces have no effect (except in literals) in FORTRAN they can be eliminated. Thus the first step is to eliminate blanks but only up to the first delimiter so as to not alter any literal. Assignment statements and statement functions are then identified. FORTRAN statements which are neither assignment statements nor statement functions are identified by their first two characters and then by more characters if the first two are not unique. The next requirement is to remove the literals and replace them by a code; after processing the literals are then reinserted. Removing the literals permits the remaining blanks to be eliminated and reduces each statement to an identifiable pattern.

The largest single procedure in the translator is the one that processes expressions. This procedure is used,





as required, for CALL statements, IF statements, and assignment statements, and is designed to decompose logical as well as arithmetic expressions, and to generate the required CALL statements. The reverse Polish string method that is described by Randell and Russell [Ref. 9] is used. The method is simplified somewhat since subscripts may not contain nonstandard variables and hence a variable with its subscripts may be treated as a single entity. On the other hand, the translator's capability to handle nonstandard functions made the processing of expressions somewhat more intricate.

In generalized compiler processing using the reverse Polish method there are three steps: (1) generation of the reverse Polish string, (2) generation of the triplet list, and (3) reduction of the triplet list by eliminating identical triplets and accounting for connected triplets and commutative operations. In the NSFORT translator the generated CALL statements are analogous to the triplet list. Connected triplets offer no advantage in the NSFORT translator but efficiency can be increased by eliminating identical CALL statements. There is a significant trade-off however since sizable storage space must be available for the triplet list with the possible payoff being speedier execution. Since it is anticipated that the NSFORT translator would be used by proficient programmers, it was believed that reducing the triplet list would offer an insignificant advantage. Therefore the following variation



was used. The translator begins generating the reverse Polish string until the first triplet is complete. At this point the triplet is converted to a CALL statement, which is written on an output file, and the temporary variable containing the result of the triplet replaces the triplet in that fragment of the reverse Polish string. The translator then continues to generate the reverse Polish string until the next triplet is complete.

Determining whether or not particular statements contain nonstandard variables was a problem owing to the possibility of the use of either implicit or explicit specifications. This is a YES or NO determination in the NSFORT translator. The technique used is to first check for the presence of explicitly declared nonstandard variables or functions. If none are present then a check is made for implicitly declared nonstandard variables. If any are found they must be checked against the list of explicitly declared variables to insure that the implicit declaration has not been overridden by an explicit declaration of the specific identifier. If in the process of searching the statement the presence of nonstandard variables is ascertained, then the search process is immediately terminated.

The NSFORT translator treats each subprogram as an independent entity, and is designed to process a series of subprograms in one execution. The only delineation required is the normal END statement. To handle subprograms, certain lists of relevant information must be compiled by the



translator. Essentially, these are a list of explicitly declared variables, a list of implicitly declared letters of the alphabet, a list of dimensioned variables, and a list of nonstandard function names. When an END statement is encountered these lists are erased and the translator is prepared for a new subprogram.

The NSFORT translator was designed and coded to handle legitimate FORTRAN statements on an individual basis. It has some built-in safety features (the diagnostic messages) which were designed to keep the translator from abnormally terminating in the system and to prevent the translator from doing something incorrectly. The translator is not designed to detect FORTRAN syntax errors or statement errors, except to the extent described above. Furthermore, an error in a specification statement which would render meaningless the remainder of the subprogram will not terminate translation of that subprogram.

This translator has been extensively tested but, naturally, it was impossible to foresee and to test it with every possible FORTRAN program. This fact combined with the complexity of the task almost certainly assures that future errors in the translation will be uncovered. These will be corrected as they are brought to the author's attention.

The concept embodied in the NSFORT translator could be extended by allowing the user to use unique symbols instead of the set of FORTRAN operators to specify the elementary operations. In this manner the generated subroutine names could be made unique.



## APPENDIX A

### NSFORT TRANSLATOR PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The NSFORT translator is written in the PL/I language and consists of twenty-six procedures (subprograms). The procedure MAIN is the controlling program and the other twenty-five are called directly or indirectly when required. The translator is presently operational on an IBM 360/67 in the OS/MVT environment and uses 150K of core storage.

The translator uses four data sets. Input (NSIN) contains card images and is used to read in a nonstandard FORTRAN source program. NSLIST is a print file which is used to list the input card images and to display any of the diagnostic messages that the translator may generate. NSOUT is an output file which contains card images with conventional FORTRAN statements. The NSOUT file may be sent directly to the FORTRAN compiler. The NSWORK file is a temporary file used by the NSFORT translator.

In order to translate a nonstandard FORTRAN program into a FORTRAN program the translator (in most cases) must construct and insert several FORTRAN specification statements in the sequence of statements. To effect this the translator begins reading statements. If the statement is a SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, or IMPLICIT statement, the translated statement is placed in the NSOUT file. After these statements, all subsequently translated statements are placed in





the NSWORK file. When an END statement is encountered the translator constructs any specification statements that are required and places them in the NSOUT file. Following this the NSWORK file is rewound and the contents are placed in the NSOUT file. The NSOUT file now contains a complete FORTRAN subprogram.

Except for the procedure described above the NSFORT translator operates on a single pass basis. Each statement in the nonstandard FORTRAN source program is read, translated and output before the next statement is translated.

As the translator processes a subprogram it stores in common storage that information relating to specification of variables, arrays, and functions which is required for subsequent statement translation. The twenty-six procedures in the translator have access to this common storage as necessary. In some cases, however, information is passed to and from procedures in argument lists of CALL statements.

The twenty-six procedures that make up the NSFORT translator are listed below in alphabetical order (except for MAIN). For each procedure the following information is given: (a) the function of the procedure; (b) the list of other procedures that call the procedure; (c) the list of other procedures called by the procedure, and (d) a brief description of the operation of the procedure.

1. MAIN (M)

- a. Function. Overall control of the translator.
- b. Calling procedures. None.



c. Procedures called. PROCCRD, ERROR.

d. Description. MAIN initializes the translator, reads card images, and terminates translation. Comment cards encountered are simply rewritten in NSOUT or NSWORK. Since the translator works with complete statements as the basic unit, MAIN also collects all continuation cards prior to calling PROCCRD to process the statement.

## 2. ASGMTST (A)

a. Function. Translation of assignment statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. DIMENIT, DUPEIT, ERROR, EXPRSN, LITLOC, NUCARD, SEARCH.

d. Description. ASGMTST locates literals (LITLOC) and determines whether nonstandard variables are present (SEARCH). If none are present the statement is written in an output file (DUPEIT). If nonstandard variables are present, the expression to the right of the equal symbol is processed (EXPRSN). Finally a CALL statement is constructed and written on an output file (NUCARD) which will effect the assignment to the result of the expression on the right of the equal symbol to the variable on the left.

## 3. CALLST (C)

a. Function. Translation of CALL statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.-

c. Procedures called. DUPEIT, EXPRSN, LITLOC, NUCARD, PARLOC, SEARCH.



d. Description. Literals are located (LITLOC) and determination is made as to the presence of nonstandard variables (SEARCH). If nonstandard variables are not present the statement is written on an output file (DUPEIT), otherwise, each argument containing nonstandard variables is processed by EXPRSN. Finally the statement is reconstructed and written on an output file (NUCARD) with the arguments being either the original arguments or the result of the processed expressions, as appropriate.

#### 4. COMSTMT (CO)

a. Function. Translation of COMMON statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. DIMENIT, DUPEIT, ERROR, NUCARD, SEARCH, SQZBLNK.

d. Description. -Determination is made as to the presence of nonstandard variables (SEARCH). If nonstandard variables are not present the statement is written on an output file (DUPEIT), otherwise, the statement is translated as described in Appendix F and is written on an output file (NUCARD).

#### 5. DATAST (DA)

a. Function. Translation of DATA statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. DIMENIT, DUPEIT, ERROR, LITLOC.

d. Description. Literals are first located (LITLOC) and then the statement is examined for implicitly



declared nonstandard variables which have not been dimensioned previously. The statement is placed on an output file in its original form (DUPEIT).

#### 6. DIMENIT (DM)

- a. Function. Construction of a DIMENSION statement.
- b. Calling Procedures. ASGMTST, COMSTMT, DATAST, EQUIVST, EXPRSN, NAMELST, READST.
- c. Procedures called. ERROR, NUCARD.
- d. Description. DIMENIT is called whenever an implicitly declared nonstandard variable is encountered. DIMENIT maintains a DIMENSION statement to which variable names are added. If the implicitly declared nonstandard variable has been encountered previously and dimensioned then control is returned to the calling procedure. If the implicitly declared nonstandard variable has not been dimensioned then it is added to the DIMENSION statement.

#### 7. DIMENST (DI)

- a. Function. Translation of DIMENSION statements.
- b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.
- c. Procedures called. ERROR, NUCARD, SQZBLNK.
- d. Description. DIMENST translates DIMENSION statements as described in Appendix F. The translated statement is then written on an output file (NUCARD).

#### 8. DOSTMT (DO)

- a. Function. Translation of DO statements.
- b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.
- c. Procedures called. ERROR, NUCARD, SQZBLNK.





d. Description. DOSTMT replaces the end-of-range statement number with another number as described in Appendix F. The original end-of-range statement number is stored. The searching of subsequent statement numbers for the end-of-range statement is performed by PROCCRD. The insertion of a new end-of-loop CONTINUE statement is done by MAIN.

## 9. DUPEIT (D)

a. Function. Transfer of unaltered statements to output files.

b. Calling procedures. ASGMTST, CALLST, COMSTMT, DATAST, ENDSTMT, EQUIVST, FUNCST, IFSTMT, NAMELST, PROCCRD, READST, TYPSTMT.

c. Procedures called. None.

d. Description. When a statement from a nonstandard FORTRAN source program requires no processing or is unaltered during processing then DUPEIT is called to copy the input card images comprising the statement onto NSOUT or NSWORK as required.

## 10. ENDSTMT (EN)

a. Function. Completion of translation of a subprogram.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. DUPEIT, NUCARD.

d. Description. ENDSTMT is called whenever an END statement is encountered in a nonstandard FORTRAN source program. ENDSTMT constructs and writes (NUCARD) any



necessary specification statements onto NSOUT. It then concatenates the accumulated NSWORK file onto the NSOUT file. Thus NSOUT contains complete FORTRAN source subprograms. Finally ENDSTMT signals the end of a subprogram so that MAIN can reinitialize.

#### 11. EQUIVST (EQ)

- a. Function. Translation of EQUIVALENCE statements.
- b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.
- c. Procedures called. DIMENIT, DUPEIT, ERROR, NUCARD, SEARCH, SQZBLNK.
- d. Description. EQUIVST translates EQUIVALENCE statements as described in Appendix F. The translated statement is written on NSWORK by DUPEIT or NUCARD.

#### 12. ERROR (E)

- a. Function. Generation of error messages on the NSLIST file.
- b. Calling procedures. MAIN, ASGMTST, COMSTMT, DATAST, DIMENIT, DIMENST, DOSTMT, EQUIVST, EXPRSN, FUNCST, IFSTMT, IMPSTMT, LITLOC, NAMELIST, NSTDST, PARLOC, PROCCRD, READST, TYPSTMT.
- c. Procedures called. None.
- d. Description. When any procedure encounters an unfamiliar construction or the translator's design limitations are exceeded, ERROR is called with an error message. This message is placed on NSLIST immediately following the statement being translated. Translation of the current statement is terminated and control is returned to MAIN.



### 13. EXPRSN (EX)

a. Function. Translation of arithmetic and logical expressions.

b. Calling procedures. ASGMTST, CALLST, IFSTMT.

c. Procedures called. DIMENIT, ERROR, NUCARD, PARLOC, SEARCH.

d. Description. EXPRSN is called whenever an arithmetic or logical expression containing nonstandard variables is encountered. EXPRSN translates the expression as described in Appendix F. The translation of the expression results in a single variable (usually a temporary variable constructed by the translator) which contains the result of the expression. This result is returned to the calling procedure.

### 14. FUNCST (F)

a. Function. Translation of explicitly declared FUNCTION statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. DUPEIT, ERROR, NSTDST, NUCARD, SQZBLNK.

d. Description. Explicitly declared FUNCTION statements are translated as described in Appendix F. The translated statement is written on NSOUT by DUPEIT or NUCARD.

### 15. IFSTMT (IF)

a. Function. Translation of IF statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.



c. Procedures called. DUPEIT, ERROR, EXPRSN, LITLOC, NUCARD, PARLOC, SEARCH.

d. Description. Literals are located (LITLOC) and the arithmetic or logical conditional expression is searched for nonstandard variables (SEARCH). If necessary the expression is translated by EXPRSN. See Appendix F for a description of IF statement translation. If in a logical IF statement, the statement to be executed contains non-standard variables the control is passed back to PROCCRD and the statement is treated as the next statement.

#### 16. IMPSTMT (I)

a. Function. Translation of IMPLICIT statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. ERROR, NSTDST, NUCARD, SQZBLNK.

d. Description. The NSFORT translator maintains a list of variable types corresponding to the alphabet (plus \$). When initialized, variable names beginning with letters I, J, K, L, M or N will be considered INTEGER\*4 variables while names beginning with any others will be considered REAL\*4. When an IMPLICIT statement is encountered this alphabet list is revised as called for in the IMPLICIT statement. The translation action is performed as described in Appendix F. The translated statement is written on the NSOUT file by NUCARD.

#### 17. LITLOC (L)

a. Function. Location and isolation of literals.





b. Calling procedures. ASGMTST, CALLST, DATAST, IFSTMT, TYPSTMT.

c. Procedures called. ERROR, SQZBLNK.

d. Description. LITLOC is called to remove literals from statements in order that the statements may be more easily processed. LITLOC locates the beginning and end of literals, stores them separately, and substitutes a code in their place. In this process all blanks except those in the literals are removed. When the translated statement is ready for output, NUCARD finds the literal codes and replaces the original literals. LITLOC will recognize either of the two ways of designating literals accepted by FORTRAN IV.

#### 18. NAMELIST (NA)

a. Function. Translation of NAMELIST statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. DIMENIT, DUPEIT, ERROR, SQZBLNK.

d. Description. NAMELIST processes NAMELIST statements as described in Appendix F. The original statement is written on the NSWORK file by DUPEIT.

#### 19. NSTDST (NS)

a. Function. Processing of the NONSTANDARDi\*n phrase.

b. Calling procedures. FUNCST, IMPSTMT, TYPSTMT.

c. Procedures called. ERROR.



d. Description. When the NONSTANDARDi\*n phrase (or any of its optional abbreviations) is encountered NSTDST is called to determine the nonstandard type, the nonstandard size, and to check for consistency and syntax errors.

## 20. NUCARD (N)

a. Function. Construction of output card images.

b. Calling procedures. ASGMTST, CALLST, COMSTMT, DIMENIT, DIMENST, ENDSTMT, EQUIVST, EXPRSN, FUNCST, IFSTMT, IMPSTMT, TYPSTMT.

c. Procedures called. None.

d. Description. NUCARD first replaces all literals in the statement (see LITLOC above). NUCARD then constructs the first card image from the statement to include the statement number (if any). Continuation cards are constructed as required. The card images are then written on either the NSOUT file or the NSWORK file as appropriate.

## 21. PARLOC (PA)

a. Function. Location of a corresponding close parenthesis.

b. Calling procedures. CALLST, EXPRSN, IFSTMT, READST.

c. Procedures called. ERROR.

d. Description. In several circumstances it is necessary to locate a corresponding closed parenthesis; e.g. subscripts, argument lists, etc. PARLOC is called to perform this task.



## 22. PROCCRD (P)

a. Function. Classification of nonstandard FORTRAN statements.

b. Calling procedures. MAIN.

c. Procedures called. ASGMTST, CALLST, COMSTMT, DATAST, DIMENST, DOSTMT, DUPEIT, ENDSTMT, EQUIVST, ERROR, FUNCST, IFSTMT, IMPSTMT, NAMELST, READST, SQZBLNK, TYPSTMT.

d. Description. PROCCRD concatenates columns 7 through 72 of the card images containing a single statement. Blanks are then eliminated up to an initial delimiter.

Various tests are made to determine whether the statement is an assignment statement. If so, ASGMTST is called. If not, gross classification is made based on the first two characters in the statement. In some cases, such as COMMON and COMPLEX, finer classifications must be made. If the NSFORT translator is to take no action on the particular statement then it is copied into an output file (DUPEIT). Otherwise, the appropriate procedure is called to perform the necessary translation. Additionally, PROCCRD scans statement numbers for end-of-loop statements (see DOSTMT above).

## 23. READST (R)

a. Function. Translation of READ statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.

c. Procedures called. DIMENIT, DUPEIT, ERROR, PARLOC, SEARCH, SQZBLNK.



d. Description. READST performs the action described in Appendix F. The original statement is then copied onto NSWORK by DUPEIT.

#### 24. SEARCH (SR)

a. Function. Determination of the presence of non-standard variable names.

b. Calling procedures. ASGMTST, CALLST, COMSTMT, EQUIVST, EXPRSN, IFSTMT, READST.

c. Procedures called. None.

d. Description. SEARCH searches statements or portions of statements for both explicitly and implicitly declared nonstandard variable names. This search is based on the lists maintained by IMPSTMT and TYPSTMT.

#### 25. SQZBLNK (S)

a. Function. Elimination of blanks in nonstandard FORTRAN statements.

b. Calling procedures. COMSTMT, DIMENST, DOSTMT, EQUIVST, FUNCST, IMPSTMT, LITLOC, NAMELST, PROCCRD, READST.

c. Procedures called. None.

d. Description. Blanks are eliminated by compressing a statement or portion of a statement as specified by the calling procedure.

#### 26. TYPSTMT (T)

a. Function. Translation of explicit declaration statements.

b. Calling procedures. PROCCRD.





c. Procedures called. DUPEIT, ERROR, LITLOC, NSTDST, NUCARD.

d. Description. The NSFORT translator maintains a list of all explicitly declared variables and their variable type. This list is constructed by TYPSTMT. The translation of explicit declaration statements is as described in Appendix F. The translated statement is written on NSWORK by NUCARD or DUPEIT as appropriate.



## APPENDIX B

### JOB CONTROL LANGUAGE USED WITH THE NSFORT TRANSLATOR

When the NSFORT translator is used on the IBM System 360/67 under OS/MVT four job steps are required. These four job steps (with the job step name) are (1) compilation of the NSFORT translator source deck (NSFORTC), (2) loading of the translator object modules (NSFORTL), (3) execution of the translator load module, or translation of the NSFORT source program (NSFORTG), and (4) compilation, loading and execution of the translated FORTRAN source program (FORTRAN).

On the following pages the sequence of job steps and the job control language is shown. Significant points to note are (1) the overlay technique in the NSFORTL step, (2) the data sets that must be defined in the NSFORTG step, (3) the passing of the FORTRAN source program from the NSFORTG step to the FORTRAN step, and (4) the condition code screening in the FORTRAN step.

By use of a user library the translator may be kept on disk on disk as a load module allowing the user to begin with the NSFORTG job step. In this case a JOBLIB DD card is required and the NSFG 10 card appropriately modified. Job control language is also shown for this use of the translator.



10  
20  
30  
40  
50  
60  
70  
80  
90  
100  
110  
120  
130  
140

XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC  
XNSFC

```
//NSFORTC EXEC
//      PGM=IEMAA,
//      REGION=100K,
//      TIME=3
//SYSPRINT DD      SYSOUT=A,
//      DCB=(RECFM=M,VBA,LRECL=125,BLKSIZE=1754),
//      SPACE=(CYL,(5,1),RLSE)
//SYSUT1 DD      UNIT=(SYSDA,SEP=SYSPRINT),
//      SPACE=(TRK,(1,30))
//SYSLIN DD      DSN=&LOADSET,
//      UNIT=(SYSODA,SEP=(SYSPRINT,SYSUT1)),
//      DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=400),
//      SPACE=(CYL,(1,1)),
//      DISP=(MOD,PASS)
//      * NSFORT TRANSLATOR SOURCE DECK FOLLOWS THIS CARD
//SYSIN DD
```

(NSFORT TRANSLATOR SOURCE PROGRAM DECK  
WITH EACH PROCEDURE EXCEPT THE FIRST  
PRECEDED BY A CARD CONTAINING  
"\* PROCESS;" BEGINNING IN COLUMN ONE.)

10  
20  
30  
40  
50  
60  
70  
80  
90  
100  
110  
120  
130  
140  
150  
160  
170

XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL  
XNSFL

```
/*
//NSFORTL EXEC
//      PGM=IEWL,Y',
//      PARM=OVLY',
//      REGION=100K,
//      COND=(4,LT)
//SYSLIB DD      DSN=SYS1.PLIB,
//      DISP=SHR
//SYSLMOD DD      DSN=&GOSET(GO),
//      UNIT=(SYSODA,SEP=SYSLIB),
//      SPACE=(CYL,(5,1,1),RLSE),
//      DISP=(,PASS)
//SYSUT1 DD      UNIT=(SYSODA,SEP=(SYSMOD,SYSLIB)),
//      SPACE=(CYL,(7,1),RLSE)
//SYSPRINT DD      SYSOUT=A,
//      SPACE=&LOADSET,
//      DSN=&LOADSET,DELETE)
//SYSLIN DD      DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//      * NSFORT TRANSLATOR OVERLAY CARDS FOLLOW THIS CARD
//      OVERLAY A(REGION),
//      INSERT ASGMTST,
//      OVERLAY A,
//      INSERT CALLST,
//      OVERLAY A,
//      INSERT CCMSTMT,
//      OVERLAY A,
//      INSERT DATAS
```



```

OVERLAY A
INSERT DIMENST
OVERLAY A
INSERT OOSTMT
OVERLAY A
INSERT ENDSTMT
OVERLAY A
INSERT EQUIVST
OVERLAY A
INSERT FUNCST
OVERLAY A
INSERT IMPSTMT
OVERLAY A
INSERT IFSTMT
OVERLAY A
INSERT NAMELST
OVERLAY A
INSERT READST
OVERLAY A
INSERT TYPSTMT
INSERT B( REGION )
INSERT EXPRN
OVERLAY B
INSERT LI TLOC
OVERLAY C( REGION )
INSERT DUPEIT
OVERLAY C
INSERT DIMENIT
OVERLAY C
INSERT NUCARD
OVERLAY C
INSERT NSTDST
OVERLAY C
INSERT PARLOC
OVERLAY C
INSERT SQZBLNK
OVERLAY C
INSERT SEARCH
/*

```

```

//NSFORTG EXEC PGM=*,NSFORTL,SYSLMOD,
// REGION=150K,
// TIME=3,
// COND=(4,LT)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A,
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3325),
// SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE)
//NSIN DD DDNAME=SYSIN
//NSOUT DD DSN=&TEMPDCK,

```

```

XNSFGB 10
XNSFEG 20
XNSFEG 30
XNSFEG 40
XNSFEG 50
XNSFEG 60
XNSFEG 70
XNSFEG 80
XNSFEG 90

```





```

//
//
//
//
//NSLIST      DD
//          DD
//NSWORK
//
//
//
//SYSDA,FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=400),
DCB=(RECFM=(1,1),RLSE),
SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE),
DISP=(NEW,PASS)
SYSOUT=A,
SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE)
DSN=HOLD,
UNIT=SYSDA,
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80),
SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE),
DISP=(NEW,DELETE)
//SYSDA * NSFORT SOURCE DECKS FOLLOW THIS CARD

```

(NSFORT SOURCE PROGRAM DECKS)

```

/*
//FORTAN EXEC FORTCLG,COND=(4,LT)
//FORTAN SYSIN DD DSN=&TEMPDCK,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//          DD * FORTAN SOURCE DECKS FOLLOW THIS CARD

```

(STANDARD FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM DECKS)

/\*

XNSFG 100  
XNSFG 110  
XNSFG 120  
XNSFG 130  
XNSFG 140  
XNSFG 150  
XNSFG 160  
XNSFG 170  
XNSFG 180  
XNSFG 190  
XNSFG 200  
XNSFG 210

FTRN 10  
FTRN 20  
FTRN 30



```

//JOB LIB DD
//
//
//
//
//NSFORTG EXEC
//
//
//
//
//SYSPRINT DD
//
//
//
//NSIN DD
//NSOUT DD
//
//
//
//NSLIST DD
//NSWORK DD
//
//
//
//SYSIN DD

```

```

DSN=FO024.SU55,
UNIT=2314,
VOL=SER=MARY,
DISP=(OLD,PASS)
PGM=NSFORT,
REGION=150K,
TIME=3,
COND=(4,LT)
SYSOUT=A,
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3325),
SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE)
DDNAME=SYSIN
DSN=&TEMPDCK,
UNIT=SYSDA,
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=400),
SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE),
DISP=(NEW,PASS)
SYSOUT=A,
SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE)
DSN=HOLD,
UNIT=SYSDA,
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80),
SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE),
DISP=(NEW,DELETE)
* NSFORT SOURCE DECKS FOLLOW THIS CARD

```

(NSFORT SOURCE PROGRAM DECKS)

/\*

```

//FORTRAN EXEC FORTCLG,COND=(4,LT)
//FORT.SYSIN DD DSN=&TEMPDCK,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
// DD * FORTRAN SOURCE DECKS FOLLOW THIS CARD

```

(STANDARD FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM DECKS)

/\*

```

XJLIB 10
XJLIB 20
XJLIB 30
XJLIB 40
XNSFGA 100
XNSFG 200
XNSFG 300
XNSFG 400
XNSFG 500
XNSFG 600
XNSFG 700
XNSFG 800
XNSFG 900
XNSFG 1000
XNSFG 1100
XNSFG 1200
XNSFG 1300
XNSFG 1400
XNSFG 1500
XNSFG 1600
XNSFG 1700
XNSFG 1800
XNSFG 1900
XNSFG 2000
XNSFG 210

```

```

FTRN 10
FTRN 20
FTRN 30

```



## NSFORT TRANSLATOR PROGRAM LISTING

41









```

00970      IF CCL='C' | CC6=' ' | CC6='0' THEN DO;
00980          CALL PROCCRD;
00990          IF LOOPEND='I'B THEN CALL LUPEND;
01000          IF PROGEND='I'B THEN CALL INIT;
01010          CARDNO = 1;
01020          CARD(1) = NEXTCARD;
01030          GO TO M20;
01040      END;
01050      IF CARDNC = 20 THEN DO;
01060          CALL CARD(21) = NEXTCARD;
01070          CALL ERROR ('M -02: EXCESSIVE CONTINUATION CARDS OVER 19.' );
01080          GO TO M10;
01090      END;
01100      CARDNC = CARDNO + 1;
01110      CARD(CARDNO) = NEXTCARD;
01120      GO TO M30;
01130      PROC;
01140      CALSTMT = 'O'B;
01150      ERRFLG = 'O'B;
01160      LOOPEND = 'O'B;
01170      OLDSMT = 'O'B;
01180      PRDMLIST = 'O';
01190      DDIMSMT = (0);
01200      DDEXPLIST = SUBSTR(EXPLIST, 1, 650);
01210      EXPSTMT = (0);
01220      IMPCODE = '1111111144444411111111111111';
01230      IIMPNSL = (0);
01240      LOOPNOS = (0);
01250      LNFSNSL = '1';
01260      EXCNTNO = 99999;
01270      CCGO I=1 TC 6;
01280      DO NSDI M(I) = '0';
01290          NSTN(I, 1) = 0;
01300          NSTN(I, 2) = 0;
01310          TYPN(I, 1) = 0;
01320          TYPN(I, 2) = 0;
01330      END;
01340      DO I=7 TC 8;
01350          TYPN(I, 1) = 0;
01360          TYPN(I, 2) = 0;
01370      END;
01380      FILE (NSLIST) PAGE EDIT ('NONSTANDARD FORTRAN SOURCE ',
01390          'PROGRAM LISTING WITH ERRORS NOTED:') (A);
01400      PUT FILE (NSLIST) SKIP(3) EDIT(' ') (A);
01410      PUT FILE (NSOUT) EDIT('C',(79),' ');
01420      PUT ('(79)', ' ', 'C' GENERATED FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM',
01430          '(79)' );

```

## FIN



```

(39)' ', 'C', (79)' ', 'C', (79)' ' (A);
RETURN;
END INIT;
LUPEND: PROC;
  DOT = INDEX(LOOPNOS, '.');
  STMTNO = SUBSTR(LOOPNOS, DOT+1, 5);
  IF LENGTH(LOOPNOS) < 12
    THEN LCOPNOS = (0)' ';
    ELSE LCOPNOS = SUBSTR(LOOPNOS, DOT+6);
  STMT = 'CONTINUE';
  CALL NUCARD;
  LOOPEND = 'O'B;
  RETURN;
END LUPEND;
M40:
  END MAIN;

```

```

M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
1450
1460
1470
1480
1490
1500
1510
1520
1530
1540
1550
1560
1570
1580
1590

```







```

END; OPID = OPERAND;
ELSE SUBSTR(STMT, EQPOS+1);
EXPR = XPRSN;
IF ERRFLG=1, B THEN GO TO A20;
OPIDLN = LENGTH(OPID);
EXPCHK = INDEX(EXPLIST, ')'||OPID||'(';
IF EXPCHK>0
THEN OPRNDTYP = SUBSTR(EXPLIST, EXPCHK+OPIDLN+2, 1);
ELSE DC:
OPRNDTYP = SUBSTR(IMPCode, INDEX(ALPHBET,
SUBSTR(OPID, 1, 1)), 1);
NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, OPRNDTYP);
IF NSTNO>0 THEN CALL DIMENIT(OPID, NSTNO);
IF ERRFLG=1, B THEN GO TO A20;
END;
IF (INDEX('78', OPRNDTYP)>0 & INDEX('78', RSLTYP)=0) | (INDEX(
'78', OPRNDTYP)=0 & INDEX('78', RSLTYP)>0) THEN DO:
CALL ERROR ('A -03: ASGMT STMT HAS LOG VAR ON ONLY 1 SIDE. ');
RETURN;
END;
IF INDEX(ALPHBET, OPRNDTYP)>0 THEN IF NXTOPPR<EQPOS
THEN DC:
IF LENGTH(OPRAND)>28 THEN DO:
CALL ERROR ('A -04: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND. ');
RETURN;
END;
OPERAND = SUBSTR(OPRAND, 1, NXTOPPR) || '1,' ||
SUBSTR(OPRAND, NXTOPPR+1);
END;
ELSE OPERAND = OPERAND || '(1)';
IF INDEX('78', OPRNDTYP)>0
THEN STMT = OPERAND || ' = ' || RSLT;
ELSE STMT = 'CALL N$, ' || OPRNDTYP || ' RSLTYP ' || ' (' ||
OPERAND || ', ' || RSLT || ')';
CALL NUCARD;
RETURN;
ERRFLG = '0'B;
RETURN;
END ASGMTST;

```

A20:





```

/* C (CALLST) 26 JAN 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
CALLST: PROC;
DCL XPR,
RSLT,
STMT,
NEWARGS,
OLDARGS,
SUBSTMT,
SYMB,
CALSTMT,
ERRFLG,
NSSTMT,
NSTN(6,2),
TYPN(8,2),
ENDPR,
FSTPR,
NXTDLM,
STRT,
SYMLOC,
FSTPR=0,
NEWARGS=(0),
IF OLDSTMT='1'B THEN DO;
  GO TO C10;
END;
CALL IITLOC;
IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN GO TO C60;
OLDARGS = SUBSTR(STMT, FSTPR+1);
OLDARGS = SUBSTR(OLDARGS, 1, LENGTH(OLDARGS)-1) || ' ';
CALL SEARCH(OLDARGS);
IF NSSTAT='0'B THEN GO TO C50;
SUBSTMT = 'CALL ' || SUBSTR(STMT, 5, FSTPR-5) || ' (';
CALSTMT = '1'B;
STRT = 1;
NXTDLM = 1321;
DO SYMB='(' INDEX(SUBSTR(OLDARGS, STRT), SYMB);
  IF SYMLOC=0 THEN SYMLOC = 1321;
  IF THEN SYMLOC = SYMLOC + STRT - 1;
  ELSE SYMLOC = SYMLOC;
  IF SYMLOC < NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLOC;
END;
SYMB = SUBSTR(OLDARGS, NXTDLM, 1);
IF SYMB='(' THEN DO;
  CALL PARLOC(OLDARGS, NXTDLM, ENDPR);
  IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN GO TO C60;

```

```

00010
00020
00030
00040
00050
00060
00070
00080
00090
00100
00110
00120
00130
00140
00150
00160
00170
00180
00190
00200
00210
00220
00230
00240
00250
00260
00270
00280
00290
00300
00310
00320
00330
00340
00350
00360
00370
00380
00390
00400
00410
00420
00430
00440
00450
00460
00470
00480

```







```

/* CO (COMSTMT) 17 MAR 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
COMSTMT:PROC;
DCL
  ALPHBET
  EXPLIST
  IMPCCDE
  IMPNSL
  NSDIM(6)
  STMT
  CHAR1
  SYMB
  VARIID
  VARTYP
  NSSTAT
  EXPCHK
  NSTNO
  NXTDLM
  SYMLCC
  SEARCH
  SQZBLNK
  CALL SQZBLNK (1, 1321);
  CALL SEARCH (SUBSTR(STMT, 7));
  IF NSSTAT='O'B THEN DO;
    CALL DUPEIT;
    RETURN;
  END;
  STMT = STMT || ' ';
  NXTDLM = 7;
  IF STMT SUBSTR(STMT, 7, 1)='/' THEN DO;
    IF STRT = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1), '/') + NXTDLM + 1;
    IF STRT=NXTDLM+1 THEN DO;
      CALL ERROR ('CO-01: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND. ');
      RETURN;
    END;
  END;
  IF INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1))=0 THEN DO;
    CALL ERROR ('CO-02: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS COMMA OR SLASH. ');
    RETURN;
  END;
  NXTDLM = 1321;
  DO SYMB='(','/',':',';';
    IF SYMLCC=INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), SYMB);
    IF SYMLCC=0
      THEN SYMLCC = 1321;
    ELSE SYMLCC = SYMLCC + STRT - 1;
    IF SYMLCC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLCC;
  END;

```



```

IF NXTDLM-STRT>6 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('CO-03: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR. ');
  RETURN;
END;
SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
VARID = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT);
EXPCHK = INDEX(EXPLIST, ',')||VARID||'(';
IF EXPCHK>0 THEN DO;
  VARTYP = SUBSTR(EXPLIST, EXPCHK+NXTDLM-STRT+2, 1);
  NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, VARTYP);
  GO TO C30;
END;
CHAR1 = SUBSTR(VARID, 1, 1);
IF INDEX(IMPNSL, CHAR1)>0
  THEN DC;
  NSTNC = INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(IMPNCODE, INDEX(ALPHBET,
    CHAR1), 1));
  CALL DIMENIT (VARID, NSTNO);
END;
ELSE NSTNO = 0;
IF SYMB='(' THEN DO;
  IF NSTNO>0 THEN STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTDLM) ||
    NSDIM(NSTNO) || ', ' || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1);
  STRT = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1)) + NXTDLM;
  IF STRT=NXTDLM THEN DO;
    CALL ERROR ('CO-04: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND. ');
    RETURN;
  END;
  NXTDLM = STRT;
  SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
END;
IF SYMB=', ' THEN DO;
  STRT = NXTDLM + 1;
  GO TO C20;
END;
IF SYMB='/' THEN GO TO C10;
IF SYMB=';' THEN DO;
  STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTDLM-1);
  CALL NUCARD;
  RETURN;
END;
CALL ERROR ('CO-05: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS CLOSE PAREN. ');
RETURN;
END CCMSTMT;

```

00490  
 00500  
 00510  
 00520  
 00530  
 00540  
 00550  
 00560  
 00570  
 00580  
 00590  
 00600  
 00610  
 00620  
 00630  
 00640  
 00650  
 00660  
 00670  
 00680  
 00690  
 00700  
 00710  
 00720  
 00730  
 00740  
 00750  
 00760  
 00770  
 00780  
 00790  
 00800  
 00810  
 00820  
 00830  
 00840  
 00850  
 00860  
 00870  
 00880  
 00890  
 00900  
 00910  
 00920





```

/* D (DUPEIT) 26 JAN 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
DUPEIT: PROC;
DCL ACTFILE
CARD(21)
CARDNO
NSOUT
NSWORK
DO I=1 TC CARDNO;
IF ACTFILE=OUT
THEN PUT FILE (NSOUT) EDIT (CARD(I)) (A(80));
ELSE PUT FILE (NSWORK) EDIT (CARD(I)) (A(80));
END;
RETURN;
END DUPEIT;

```

```

D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D
00010 00020 00030 00040 00050 00060 00070 00080 00090 00100 00110 00120 00130 00140

```



```

/* CA (DATAST) 26 JAN 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
DATAST: PROC;
DCL ALPHBET EXPLIST IMPCCODE STMT CHAR1 SYMB ERRFLG OLDSTMT NSTNO SYMLCC
IMPNSL CHAR(27) CHAR(2000)VAR EXT,
IMPNSL CHAR(27) CHAR(27) EXT,
STMT CHAR(1320)VAR EXT,
CHAR1 CHAR(1), CHAR(1), EXT,
SYMB CHAR(1), CHAR(6)VAR, EXT,
ERRFLG BIT(1) EXT,
OLDSTMT BIT(1) EXT,
NSTNO FIXED, EXT,
SYMLCC FIXED, EXT,
IMPNSL=(0), THEN GO TO D40;
IF OLDSTMT=1.B THEN GO TO D10;
CALL LITLOC;
IF ERRFLG=1.B THEN GO TO D50;
STMT = STMT || ' ';
STRT = 5;
NXTDLM = 1321;
DO SYMB=(',', '/', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ');
IF SYMLCC=0 THEN INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), SYMB);
IF THEN SYMLCC = 1321;
ELSE SYMLCC = SYMLCC + STRT - 1;
IF SYMLCC < NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLCC;
END;
IF NXTDLM-STRT > 6 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('DA-01: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR. ');
RETURN;
END;
VARID = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT);
IF INDEX(EXPLIST, VARID) > 0 THEN GO TO D30;
CHAR1 = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1);
IF INDEX(IMPNSL, CHAR1) > 0 THEN DO;
NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(IMPCCODE, CHAR1), DA);
CALL DIMENIT (VARID, NSTNO);
IF ERRFLG=1.B THEN GO TO D50;
END;
SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
IF SYMB=(',', THEN DO;
STRT = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM), ')') + NXTDLM;
IF STRT=NXTDLM THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('DA-02: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND. ');
RETURN;

```

```

DA 00010
DA 00020
DA 00030
DA 00040
DA 00050
DA 00060
DA 00070
DA 00080
DA 00090
DA 00100
DA 00110
DA 00120
DA 00130
DA 00140
DA 00150
DA 00160
DA 00170
DA 00180
DA 00190
DA 00200
DA 00210
DA 00220
DA 00230
DA 00240
DA 00250
DA 00260
DA 00270
DA 00280
DA 00290
DA 00300
DA 00310
DA 00320
DA 00330
DA 00340
DA 00350
DA 00360
DA 00370
DA 00380
DA 00390
DA 00400
DA 00410
DA 00420
DA 00430
DA 00440
DA 00450
DA 00460
DA 00470
DA 00480

```



00490  
DA 00500  
DA 00510  
DA 00520  
DA 00530  
DA 00540  
DA 00550  
DA 00560  
DA 00570  
DA 00580  
DA 00590  
DA 00600  
DA 00610  
DA 00620  
DA 00630  
DA 00640  
DA 00650  
DA 00660  
DA 00670  
DA 00680  
DA 00690  
DA 00700  
DA 00710  
DA 00720  
DA 00730  
DA 00740  
DA 00750  
DA 00760

```

END;
NXTDLM = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
END;
IF SYMB = '/' THEN DO;
  STRT = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1), '/') + NXTDLM + 1;
  IF STRT = NXTDLM+1 THEN DO;
    CALL ERROR ('DA-03: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND. ');
    RETURN;
  END;
  IF SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1) = ';' THEN DO;
    IF OLDSTMT = 'B'
      THEN OLDSTMT = '0'B;
      ELSE CALL DUPEIT;
    RETURN;
  END;
  NXTDLM = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
  SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
END;
IF SYMB = ',' THEN DO;
  STRT = NXTDLM + 1;
  IF INDEX(ALPHABET, SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1)) > 0 THEN GO TO D20;
END;
CALL ERROR ('DA-04: DATA STMT SYNTAX ERROR. ');
RETURN;
ERRFLG = '0'B;
RETURN;
END DATAST;

```

D40:

D50:



```

/* CI (DIMENST) 20 MAR 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
DIMENST:PROC;
DCL
  ALPHBET CHAR(27) EXT,
  DIMLIST DIMLIST(1000)VAR EXT,
  EXPLIST EXPLIST(2000)VAR EXT,
  IMPCCDE IMPCCDE(27)VAR EXT,
  IMPNSL IMPNSL(27)VAR EXT,
  NSDIM(6) NSDIM(6)VAR EXT,
  STMT STMT(1320)VAR EXT,
  VARID VARID(1)VAR,
  VARTYP VARTYP(1),
  CLPR CLPR(1)FIXED,
  EXCHK EXCHK(1)FIXED,
  OPFR OPFR(1)FIXED,
  STRT STRT(1)FIXED,
  SQZBLNK(1, 1321);
CALL SQZBLNK(1, 1321);
STRT = 10;
OPFR = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), '(') + STRT - 1;
D10: IF OPFR=STRT-1 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('DI-01: OPEN PAREN NOT FOUND WHEN EXPECTED. ');
  RETURN;
END;
VARID = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, OPFR-STRT);
EXCHK = INDEX(EXPLIST, '(' || VARID || '(');
IF EXCHK=0 THEN DO;
  IF VARTYP = SUBSTR(EXPLIST, EXCHK+OPFR-STRT+2, 1);
  IF INDEX(ALPHBET, VARTYP) > 0 THEN DO;
    CALL ERROR ('DI-02: EXP DCL NONSTD VAR IN DIMEN STMT. ');
    RETURN;
  END;
  GO TO D20;
END;
IF INDEX(IMPNSL, SUBSTR(VARID, 1, 1)) > 0 THEN DO;
  VARTYP = SUBSTR(IMPCCDE, INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(VARID, 1, 1)),
  1);
  STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, OPFR) || NSDIM(INDEX(ALPHBET, VARTYP))
  || ',' || SUBSTR(STMT, OPFR+1);
  GO TO D20;
END;
IF LENGTH(DIMLIST) > 993 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('DI-03: DESIGN PARAMETERS EXCEEDED: DIMLIST. ');
  RETURN;
END;
DIMLIST = DIMLIST || VARID || ',';
CLPR = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), '(') + STRT - 1;
D20: IF CLPR=STRT-1 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('DI-04: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND WHEN EXPECTED. ');
  RETURN;
END;

```





```

RETURN;
END;
IF LENGTH(STMT)=CLPR THEN DO;
  STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, 9) || ' ' || SUBSTR(STMT, 10);
  CALL NUCARD;
  RETURN;
END;
STRT = CLPR + 2;
GO TO D10;
END DIMENST;

```

```

DI 00490
DI 00500
DI 00510
DI 00520
DI 00530
DI 00540
DI 00550
DI 00560
DI 00570
DI 00580

```



```

/* DM (DIMENIT) 26 JAN 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
DIMENIT:PROC (VARID, NSTNO);
DCL ACTFILE
DIMSTMT
NSDIM(6)
STMTHLD
VARID
ERRFLG
NSTNC
FIXED;
IF INDEX(DIMLIST, '1') > 1308 THEN DO;
IF LENGTH(DIMSTMT) > 1308 THEN RETURN;
STMTHLD = DIMSTMT;
ACTFILE = 'OUT';
CALL NUCARD;
ACTFILE = 'WORK';
STMTHLD = STMTHLD;
DIMSTMT = (0);
END;
IF THEN DIMSTMT = 'DIMENSION ' || VARID || '(' || NSDIM(NSTNO)
|| ')';
ELSE DIMSTMT = DIMSTMT || ',' || VARID || '(' ||
|| ')';
IF LENGTH(DIMLIST) > 993 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('DM-01: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: DIMLIST. ');
ERRFLG = '1'B;
RETURN;
END;
DIMLIST = DIMLIST || VARID || '1';
RETURN;
END DIMENIT;

```

```

DM 00010
DM 00020
DM 00030
DM 00040
DM 00050
DM 00060
DM 00070
DM 00080
DM 00090
DM 00100
DM 00110
DM 00120
DM 00130
DM 00140
DM 00150
DM 00160
DM 00170
DM 00180
DM 00190
DM 00200
DM 00210
DM 00220
DM 00230
DM 00240
DM 00250
DM 00260
DM 00270
DM 00280
DM 00290
DM 00300
DM 00310
DM 00320
DM 00330
DM 00340

```



```

/* DO (DOSTMT) 20 MAR 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
DOSTMT: PROC;
DCL LOOPNOS
    NUMRLS
    STMT
    LOOPNO
    CONTNO
    STRT
    SQZBLNK
    I = 0;
IF INDEX(NUMRLS, SUBSTR(STMT, I+3, 1))=10 THEN DO;
    I = I + 1;
    GO TO D10;
END;
STRT = I + 3;
I = 1;
IF INDEX(NUMRLS, SUBSTR(STMT, STRT+I, 1))>0 THEN DO;
    I = I + 1;
    IF I=6 THEN DO;
        CALL ERROR ('DO-01: STMT NUMBER EXCEEDS 5 DIGITS. ');
        RETURN;
    END;
    GO TO D20;
END;
LOOPNO = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, I);
IF LENGTH(LOOPNOS)=0 THEN GO TO D30;
IF LOOPNO || '.' = SUBSTR(LOOPNOS, 1, I+1) THEN GO TO D40;
IF LENGTH(LOOPNOS)+I>93 THEN DO;
    CALL ERROR ('DO-02: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: LOOPNOS. ');
    RETURN;
END;
LOOPNOS = LOOPNO || '.' || SUBSTR(CONTNO, 4, 5) || LOOPNOS;
CCNTNO = CCNTNO - 1;
STMT = CO || SUBSTR(LOOPNOS, I+2, 5) || ' . ' ||
    SUBSTR(STMT, STRT+I);
CALL SQZBLNK (10, 1321);
CALL NUCARD;
RETURN;
END DOSTMT;

```

```

00010
00020
00030
00040
00050
00060
00070
00080
00090
00100
00110
00120
00130
00140
00150
00160
00170
00180
00190
00200
00210
00220
00230
00240
00250
00260
00270
00280
00290
00300
00310
00320
00330
00340
00350
00360
00370
00380
00390

```



```

/* E (ERROR) 17 MAR 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
ERROR: PROC MESSAGE);
DCL NSLIST
  ITHESARC
  PUT FILE (NSLIST)
  PUT STATEMENT:
  PUT FILE (NSLIST) SKIP(3) EDIT ('. '), (A);
  CALL ITHESARC (8);
  RETURN;
END ERROR;

```

```

EEEEEEEEEEEE
00010
00020
00030
00040
00050
00060
00070
00080
00090
00100
00110

```









```

IF TYPN(I, 2)>0 | NSTN(I, 2)>0 THEN CALL NUCARD;
END;
DO I=7 TO 8;
IF TYPN(I, 2)>0 THEN DO;
STMT = PLUG(I) || 'T$', || SUBSTR(I, 8, 1) || '(',;
IF TYPN(I, 2)<10
THEN STMT = STMT || SUBSTR(TYPN(I, 2), 8, 1) || ')';
ELSE STMT = STMT || SUBSTR(TYPN(I, 2), 7, 2) || ')';
CALL NUCARD;
END;
END;
IF EXPSTMT=(O), ' THEN DO;
STMT = EXPSTMT;
CALL NUCARD;
END;
IF DIMSTMT=(Q), ' THEN DO;
STMT = DIMSTMT;
CALL NUCARD;
END;
ON ENDFILE (NSWORK) BEGIN;
CLOSE FILE (NSWORK);
OPEN FILE (NSWORK) OUTPUT;
GO TO E20;
END;
GET FILE (NSWORK) EDIT (CARD) (A(80));
PUT FILE (NSOUT) EDIT (CARD) (A(80));
GO TO E10;
RETURN;
END ENDSMT;

```



```

/* EQ (EQUIVST) 17 MAR 70 THESIS VERSION D0 R0 LITTLE */
EQUIVST:PROC;
DCL
ALPHBET
EXPLIST
IMPCODE
IMPNSL
STMT
VARID
CHAR1
SYMB
ERRFLG
NSSSTAT
EXPCHK
NSTNO
NXTDLM
STRT
SYMLCC
SEARCH
SQZBLNK
CALL SQZBLNK (1,1321);
CALL SEARCH (SUBSTR(STMT, 12));
IF NSSSTAT=0:B THEN DO;
CALL DUPEIT;
END;
STMT = STMT || ' ';
STRT = 13;
IF INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1))=0 THEN DO;
IF CALL ERROR ('EQ-01: EQUIVALENCE STMT SYNTAX ERROR. ');
RETURN;
END;
NXTDLM= 1321;
DO SYMB=('',),INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), SYMB);
SYMLCC = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), SYMB);
IF SYMLCC=0
THEN SYMLCC = 1321;
ELSE SYMLCC = SYMLCC + STRT - 1;
IF SYMLCC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLCC;
END;
IF NXTDLM-STRT>6 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EQ-02: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR. ');
RETURN;
END;
SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
VARID = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT);
EXPCHK = INDEX(EXPLIST, '}' || VARID || '(');
IF EXPCHK>0 THEN DO;

```

```

EQ 00010
EQ 00020
EQ 00030
EQ 00040
EQ 00050
EQ 00060
EQ 00070
EQ 00080
EQ 00090
EQ 00100
EQ 00110
EQ 00120
EQ 00130
EQ 00140
EQ 00150
EQ 00160
EQ 00170
EQ 00180
EQ 00190
EQ 00200
EQ 00210
EQ 00220
EQ 00230
EQ 00240
EQ 00250
EQ 00260
EQ 00270
EQ 00280
EQ 00290
EQ 00300
EQ 00310
EQ 00320
EQ 00330
EQ 00340
EQ 00350
EQ 00360
EQ 00370
EQ 00380
EQ 00390
EQ 00400
EQ 00410
EQ 00420
EQ 00430
EQ 00440
EQ 00450
EQ 00460
EQ 00470
EQ 00480

```



```

VARTYP = SUBSTR(EXPLIST, EXPCHK+NXTDLM-STRT+2, 1);
NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, VARTYP);
GO TO E20;
END;
CHAR1 = SUBSTR(VARID, 1, 1);
IF INDEX(IMPNSL, CHAR1) > 0
THEN DO;
NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(IMP CODE, INDEX(ALPHBET,
CHAR1), 1));
CALL DIMENIT (VARID, NSTNO);
IF ERRFLG = '1'B THEN DO;
ERRFLG = '0'B;
RETURN;
END;
END; NSTNO = 0;
ELSE SYMB = '(' THEN DO;
IF NSTNO > 0 THEN STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTDLM) || '1,' ||
SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1);
STRT = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, '))' ) + NXTDLM;
IF STRT = NXTDLM THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EQ-03: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND. ');
RETURN;
END;
NXTDLM = STRT;
SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
END;
IF SYMB = ',' THEN DO;
STRT = NXTDLM + 1;
GO TO E10;
END;
IF SYMB = ')' THEN DO;
SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1, 2) = ',(' THEN DO;
STRT = NXTDLM + 3;
GO TO E10;
END;
IF SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1, 1) = ':' THEN DO;
STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTDLM);
CALL NUCARD;
RETURN;
END;
END; ERR CR ('EQ-04: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS '))' OR AT END. ');
RETURN;
END EQUIVST;

```













```

E40:
END: = OPR + 1;
GO TO E30;
END;
STRT = 1;
OPR = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT), '-') + STRT - 1;
IF OPR > STRT - 1 THEN DO;
IF OPR = 1 THEN DO;
EXPR = '>N' || SUBSTR(EXPR, 2);
GO TO E40;
END;
IF INDEX('(', ' ', SUBSTR(EXPR, OPR - 1, 1)) > 0 | SUBSTR(EXPR, OPR - 2, 1) = '>' THEN DO;
EXPR = SUBSTR(EXPR, 1, OPR - 1) || '>N' || SUBSTR(EXPR, OPR + 1);
STRT = OPR;
GO TO E40;
END;
STRT = OPR + 1;
GO TO E40;
END;
OPR = 1;
STRT = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT), '**') + STRT - 1;
IF OPR > STRT - 1 THEN DO;
EXPR = SUBSTR(EXPR, 1, OPR - 1) || '>E' || SUBSTR(EXPR, OPR + 2);
STRT = OPR + 2;
GO TO E50;
END;
STRT = 1;
SUBSTR(EXPR, 1, 1);
NEXTCHR = '121156ABCDEF222266ABCDEF123456ABCDEF124456ABCDEF' ||
RSLTBL = '565556ABCDEF666666ABCDEF666666ABCDEF888888BBBDEF' ||
'CCCCCABCDEFDDDDDDABDDEF' || '(11)' 'E' || '(13)' 'F';
ALPHNUM = ALPHBET || '0(';
CHARSET = ALPHNUM || '0(';
NEXTDLM = 1;
IF NEXTCHR = '>' THEN DO;
IF SUBSTR(EXPR, 2, 1) = 'N' | SUBSTR(EXPR, 2, 1) = '9' THEN GO TO E110;
END;
IF INDEX(ALPHBET, NEXTCHR) > 0 THEN GO TO E60;
IF INDEX(NUMRLS, NEXTCHR) > 0 THEN GO TO E80;
IF NEXTCHR = '(' THEN GO TO E100;
IF NEXTCHR = ')' THEN GO TO E70;
CALL ERROR ('EX-02: 1ST CHAR OF EXPRESSION IS ILLEGAL. ');
GO TO E190;
NEXTDLM = 1321;
DO SYMB = '+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')', ',', '>', '<';
DO SYMLOC = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT), SYMB) + STRT - 1;

```



```

IF SYMLOC=STRT-1 THEN SYMLOC = 1321;
IF SYMLOC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLOC;
END;
IF NXTDLM-STRT>6 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-03: VAR OR FUNC IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
IF SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 1)='(' THEN DO;
IF INDEX(NSENS, '|')||SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT)||'|')>0
THEN DO;
IF LENGTH(FNSTAK)>65 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-04: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: FNSTAK. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
FNSTAK = SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT) || '|' || FNSTAK;
EXPR = SUBSTR(EXPR, 1, STRT-1) || ':.' || SUBSTR(EXPR,
NXTDLM, STRT);
CURCFR = ':.';
GO TC E120;
END;
CALL PARLOC (EXPR, NXTDLM, ENDP);
IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN RETURN;
CALL SEARCH (SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, ENDP-NXTDLM+1));
IF NSSTAT='1'B THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-05: NONSTD IN SUBSCRIPTS OR FUNC ARG. ');
GO TC E190;
END;
NXTDLM = ENDP + 1;
END;
IF LENGTH(RPSTR)+NXTDLM-STRT+1>100 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-06: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
RPSTR = SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT) || '|' || RPSTR;
GO TO E110;
IF INDEX(NUMRLS, SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT+1, 1))>0 THEN GO TO E80;
NXTDLM = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT+1), '.');
IF NXTDLM=5 & NXTDLM=6 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-07: ILLEGAL CHARS FOLLOWING ''.'.'.'');
GO TO E190;
END;
NXTDLM = NXTDLM + STRT + 1;
IF INDEX('1', SUBSTR(EXPR, 1, NXTDLM, 1))=0 & INDEX('>')>7>8',
SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 2))=0 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-08: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS LOG CONST. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
E70:

```







```

IF LENGTH(RPSTR)+NXTDLM-STRT+1>100 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-09: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
RPSTR = SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT) || '|' || RPSTR;
GO TO E110;
STRT1 = STRT;
NXTDLM = 1321;
DO SYMB = '+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')', '>';
SYMLOC = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT1), SYMB) + STRT1 - 1;
IF SYMLOC=STRT1-1 THEN SYMLOC = 1321;
IF SYMLOC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLOC;
END;
IF (SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 1)='+' | SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 1)='-') &
(SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM-1, 1)='E' | SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM-1, 1)=') &
('D') THEN DO;
STRT1 = NXTDLM + 1;
GO TO E90;
END;
IF LENGTH(RPSTR)+NXTDLM-STRT+1>100 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-10: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
RPSTR = SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT) || '|' || RPSTR;
GO TO E110;
IF INDEX(NUMRSL, '|'), SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT+1, 1)=0 THEN GO TO
E110;
NXTCOMA = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT+1), ',') + STRT;
IF NXTCOMA=STRT THEN GO TO E110;
NXTCLPR = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT+1), '(') + STRT;
IF NXTCLPR=STRT THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-11: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
IF NXTCLPR<NXTCOMA THEN GO TO E110;
NXTOPPR = INDEX(SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT+1), '(') + STRT;
IF NXTOPPR>STRT & NXTOPPR<NXTCLPR THEN GO TO E110;
IF LENGTH(RPSTR)+NXTCLPR-STRT+2>100 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-12: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
RPSTR = SUBSTR(EXPR, STRT, NXTCLPR-STRT+1) || '|' || RPSTR;
NXTDLM = NXTCLPR + 1;
IF INDEX('+-*/'), SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 1)=0 & INDEX(
'>', SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 2))=0 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-13: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS CMPLX CONSTANT. ');
GO TO E190;
END;

```

E80:  
E90:

E100:



```

E110: CURCHR = SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 1);
      IF CURCHR='>' THEN DO;
        EXPR = SUBSTR(EXPR, 1, NXTDLM-1) || SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM+1);
        CURCHR = SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 1);
        IF CURCHR=';' THEN GO TO E120;
      END;
      DLMNO = INDEX(DLMLIST, CURCHR);
      NXTCHR = SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM+1, 1);
      IF DLMNO=2 & INDEX(CHARSET, NXTCHR)>0 THEN GO TO E120;
      IF DLMNO=2 & INDEX('+-%/'),>', NXTCHR)>0 THEN GO TO E120;
      IF (DLMNO=1 | DLMNO=3 | DLMNO=5 | DLMNO=6) & INDEX('>N>9',
        SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM+1, 2))>0 THEN GO TO E120;
      IF DLMNO>4 & DLMNO<14 & SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM+1, 2)='>N' THEN GO
        TO E120;
      CALL ERROR ('EX-14: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS DELIMITER.');
```

```

      GO TO E190;
      CURPRI = SUBSTR(DLMPRI, INDEX(DLMLIST, CURCHR), 1);
      STCKLN = LENGTH(STCK);
      IF STCKLN=0 THEN DO;
        IF CURCHR=')' THEN DO;
          CALL ERROR ('EX-15: UNMATCHED CLOSE PAREN FOUND.');
```

```

          GO TO E190;
        END;
        IF CURCHR=';' THEN GO TO E170;
        STCK = CURCHR;
        GO TO E140;
      END;
      STCKTOP = SUBSTR(STCK, 1, 1);
      IF CURCHR='(' | (CURCHR=',' & STCKTOP=',') THEN DO;
        IF STCKLN=30 THEN DO;
          CALL ERROR ('EX-16: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: STCK.');
```

```

          GO TO E190;
        END;
        STCK = CURCHR || STCK;
        GO TO E140;
      END;
      STCKTPPR = SUBSTR(DLMPRI, INDEX(DLMLIST, STCKTOP), 1);
      IF CURPRI>STCKTPPR
        THEN
          IF CURCHR=')' & STCKTOP='(' THEN DO;
            STCK = SUBSTR(STCK, 2);
            GO TO E140;
          END;
          IF CURCHR=';' & STCKTOP='(' THEN DO;
            CALL ERROR ('EX-17: UNMATCHED OPEN PAREN FOUND.');
```

```

            GO TO E190;
          END;
          IF STCKLN=30 THEN DO;

```



```

CALL ERROR ('EX-18: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: STCK.' );
GO TO E190;
END;
STCK = CURCHR || STCK;
END;
ELSE DC;
STCK = SUBSTR(STCK, 2);
GO TO E150;
END;
NXTDLM = NXTDLM + 1;
NXTCHR = SUBSTR(EXPR, NXTDLM, 1);
NSTR = NXTDLM;
IF INDEX(ALPHBET, NXTCHR) > 0 THEN GO TO E60;
IF INDEX(NUMRLS, NXTCHR) > 0 THEN GO TO E80;
IF NXTCHR = '.' THEN GO TO E100;
IF NXTCHR = '!' THEN GO TO E70;
GO TO E110;
IF STCKTCP = '.' THEN DO;
  ARG = (C)';';
  DO I = 1 TO NCOMMA+1;
    NXTBAR = INDEX(RPSTR, '!');
    IF NXTBAR > 31 THEN DO;
      CALL ERROR ('EX-19: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND.' );
      GO TO E190;
    END;
    OPERAND = SUBSTR(RPSTR, 1, NXTBAR-1);
    CALL OPTYPE;
    IF LENGTH(OPERAND)+NXTBAR > 100 THEN DO;
      CALL ERROR ('EX-20: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: ARGS.' );
      GO TO E190;
    END;
    ARG = OPERAND || ', ' || ARG;
    RPSTR = SUBSTR(RPSTR, NXTBAR+1);
  END;
  NXTBAR = INDEX(FNSTAK, '!');
  OPERAND = SUBSTR(FNSTAK, 1, NXTBAR-1);
  CALL OPTYPE;
  IF NXTBAR = 7 THEN OPERAND = SUBSTR(OPERAND, 1, 5);
  IF NXTOPPR > 0 THEN OPERAND = SUBSTR(OPERAND, 1, NXTOPPR-1);
  FNSTAK = SUBSTR(FNSTAK, NXTBAR+1);
  NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, OPRNDTYP);
  NSTN(NSTNO, 1) = NSTN(NSTNO, 1) + 1;
  RSLT = 'T$'; || OPRNDTYP || ', ' || 1; || SUBSTR(NSTN(NSTNO, 1),
  IF NSTN(NSTNO, 1) < 10 THEN RSLT = SUBSTR(RSLT, 1, 6) ||
  SUBSTR(RSLT, 8);
  IF LENGTH(RPSTR) + LENGTH(RSLT) > 100 THEN DO;

```





```

CALL ERROR ('EX-21: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
RPSTR = RSLT || ' ' || RPSTR;
STMT = 'CALL $ ' || OPERAND || ' , ( ' || RSLT || ' , ' ||
SUBSTR(ARGS, 1, LENGTH(ARGS)-2) || ' )';
CALL NUCARD;
STMTNO = ;
NCOMMA = 0;
GO TO E130;
END;
IF STCKTCP=, THEN DO;
NCOMMA = NCOMMA + 1;
GO TO E130;
END;
IF STCKTCP='9' | STCKTOP='N'
THEN NOPS = 1;
ELSE NOPS = 2;
OPRTR = STCKTOP;
DO I=NOPS TO 1 BY -1;
NXTBAR = INDEX(RPSTR, '|');
IF NXTBAR>31 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-22: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
OPRND(I) = SUBSTR(RPSTR, 1, NXTBAR-1);
OPERAND = OPRND(I);
CALL OPTYPE;
OPRND(I) = OPERAND;
IF OPRNDTYP='7' | OPRNDTYP='8' THEN IF INDEX('789', OPRTR)=0
THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-23: LOG VAR FOUND IN ARITH EXPR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
IF INDEX('789', OPRTR)>0 THEN IF OPRNDTYP='7' & OPRNDTYP='8'
THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-24: LOG EXPR CONTAINS NONLOG VAR. ');
GO TO E190;
END;
OPTYP(I) = OPRNDTYP;
RPSTR = SUBSTR(RPSTR, NXTBAR+1);
END;
IF OPRTR='N' THEN DO;
RSLTYP = OPTYP(1);
GO TO E160;
END;
IF INDEX('123456789', OPRTR)>0 THEN DO;
RSLTYP = '7';

```





```

GO TO E160;
END; TC 2;
DO I=1 TC 2;
IF INDEX(NUMRLS, OPTYP(I))>0
THEN OPT(I) = OPTYP(I);
ELSE OPT(I) = INDEX(ALPHBET, OPTYP(I)) + 6;
END;
RSLTYP = SUBSTR(RSLTBL, 12*(OPT(1)-1)+OPT(2), 1);
NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, RSLTYP);
IF NSTNO>0
THEN DC;
NSTN(NSTNO, 1) = NSTN(NSTNO, 1) + 1;
RSLT = 'T$';
IF NSTN(NSTNO, 1)<10 THEN RSLT = SUBSTR(RSLT, 1, 6) ||
SUBSTR(RSLT, 8);
END;
ELSE DC;
TYPNC = RSLTYP;
TYPN(TYPNC, 1) = TYPN(TYPNC, 1) + 1;
RSLT = 'T$';
IF TYPN(TYPNC, 1)<10 THEN RSLT = SUBSTR(RSLT, 1, 4) ||
SUBSTR(RSLT, 6);
END;
IF LENGTH(RPSTR)+LENGTH(RSLT)+1>100 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('EX-25: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR');
GO TO E190;
END;
RPSTR = RSLT || ' ' || RPSTR;
IF INDEX(ALPHBET, OPTYP(1))>0 | INDEX(ALPHBET, OPTYP(2))>0
THEN DO;
IF OPRTR='+' THEN OPRTR = 'A';
IF OPRTR='-' THEN OPRTR = 'S';
IF OPRTR='*' THEN OPRTR = 'M';
IF OPRTR='/' THEN OPRTR = 'D';
IF OPRTR='N'
THEN STMT = 'CALL N$ ' || RSLTYP || OPTYP(1) || 'N (' ||
RSLT || ' ' || OPRND(1) || ')';
ELSE STMT = 'CALL N$ ' || RSLTYP || OPTYP(1) || 'OPRTR ' ||
OPTYP(2) || ' ' || RSLT || ' ' || OPRND(1) ||
' ' || OPRND(2) || ')';
END;
ELSE DC;
EX(NUMRLS, OPRTR)>0 THEN OPRTR = OPSET(FIXED(OPRTR));
IF OPRTR='E' THEN OPRTR='*';
IF OPRTR='N' | OPRTR='O NOT'
THEN IF OPRTR='N'

```







```

ELSE DO;
  OPRNDTYP = SUBSTR(IMPCode, INDEX(ALPHBET,
    SUBSTR(OPID,1,1)),1);
  NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET,OPRNDTYP);
  IF NSTNO>0 THEN CALL DIMENIT (OPID, NSTNO);
  IF ERRFLG='1'8 THEN RETURN;
END;
IF INDEX(ALPHBET,OPRNDTYP)>0 THEN IF SUBSCR=0
  THEN OPERAND = OPERAND || '(1)';
ELSE DO;
  IF LENGTH(OPERAND)>28 THEN DO;
    CALL ERROR('EX-28: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND. ');
    GO TO E190;
  END;
  OPERAND = SUBSTR(OPERAND, 1, SUBSCR) || '1,' ||
    SUBSTR(OPERAND, SUBSCR+1);
END;
RETURN;
IF CHRNDTYP = '8';
END;
E200:
IF CHRNDTYP = '8';
  IF INDEX(NUMRLS, CHAR1)>0 | CHAR1='.' THEN DO;
    IF INDEX(OPERAND, 'E')>0 THEN DO;
      OPRNDTYP = '1';
      RETURN;
    END;
    IF INDEX(OPERAND, 'D')>0 THEN DO;
      OPRNDTYP = '2';
      RETURN;
    END;
    IF INDEX(OPERAND, '.')>0 THEN DO;
      OPRNDTYP = '4';
      RETURN;
    END;
    OPIDLN = LENGTH(OPERAND);
    IF OPIDLN>8
      THEN OPRNDTYP = '2';
      ELSE OPRNDTYP = '1';
    RETURN;
  END;
  IF CHAR1='(' THEN DO;
    IF INDEX(OPERAND, 'D')>0 THEN DO;
      OPRNDTYP = '6';
      RETURN;
    END;
    OPRNDTYP = '5';
    RETURN;
  END;

```



END;  
END OPTYPE;  
END EXPRN;

EX 05290  
EX 05300  
EX 05310









00490  
00500  
00510  
00520  
00530  
00540  
00550  
00560  
00570  
00580  
00590  
00600  
00610  
00620  
00630  
00640  
00650  
00660  
00670  
00680  
00690  
00700  
00710  
00720  
00730  
00740  
00750  
00760  
00770  
00780  
00790  
00800  
00810  
00820  
00830  
00840  
00850  
00860  
00870  
00880

FF

```

ELSE CODE = '2';
STRT = 13;
GO TO F70;
CALL NSTDST (1, NSTNO, CODE, STRT);
IF ERRFLG = '1'B THEN DO;
  IF ERRFLG = '0'B;
  RETURN;
END;
END;
STRT = STRT + 8;
PAREN = INDEX(STMT, '(');
IF PAREN = 0 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('F -01: NO OPEN PAREN FOUND IN FUNCTION STMT0');
  RETURN;
END;
STAR = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), '*') + STRT - 1;
IF STAR = STRT - 1 THEN STAR = 1321;
NXTDLM = MIN(STAR, PAREN);
IF NXTDLM - STRT > 6 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('F -02: FUNC, IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR0');
  RETURN;
END;
EXPLIST = EXPLIST || SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM - STRT) || '(' ||
IF CHAR1 = 'N' THEN DO;
  CODE || ')';
  CALL DUPEIT;
  RETURN;
END;
VARID = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM - STRT);
IF NXTDLM - STRT = 6 THEN DO;
  STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTDLM - 2) || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM);
  NXTDLM = NXTDLM - 1;
END;
EXPSTMT = PLUG(NSTNO) || VARID || '(' || NSDIM(NSTNO) || ')';
EXPNSL = EXPNSL || VARID || ')';
DIMLIST = DIMLIST || VARID || ')';
STMT = SUBROUTINE $ || SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM - STRT) ||
  '(' || VARID || ') || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM + 1);
CALL NUCARD;
RETURN;
END FUNCST;
F60:
F70:
F80:

```

















```

190:
      RETURN;
      END;
      STRT1 = NXTCLPR + 2;
      GO TO I10;
      CALL ERROR ('I -03: UNRECOGNIZABLE STATEMENT');
      RETURN;
      END IMPSTMT;

```

```

I I I I I I I I

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```

01450
01460
01470
01480
01490
01500
01510

```



```

/* IF (IFSTMT) 01 AUG 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
IFSTMT: PROC;
DCL EXPR;
LOCNPNOS;
RSLT;
RSLTYP;
STMT;
STMTNO;
SUBSTMT;
CONTRNO;
TYPN(8,2);
ERRFLG;
LOCPESTMT;
LOCSTAT;
NSEXP;
NEQPCS;
ENDCP;
NEXTCPMA;
NEXTOPR;
PARLOC;
SEARCH;
NSEXP;
IF OLDSTMT='1'B THEN DO;
  OLDSTMT='0'B;
  GO TO I10;
END;
CALL LITLOC;
IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN GO TO I50;
STMT=STMT+1;
CALL PARLOC(STMT,3,ENDPR);
IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN GO TO I50;
IF ENDPR=4 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR('IF-01: OPEN AND CLOSE PARENS ADJACENT.');
```



```

IF RSLTYP='7' || RSLTYP='8' THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('IF-02: ARITH IF STMT CONTAINS LOG EXPRN. ');
  RETURN;
END;
STMT = 'CALL N$7' || RSLTYP || '11 (T$7(1), ' || RSLT ||
      ', 0.0)';
CALL NUCARD;
STMTNG = 'IF (T$7(1)) GO TO ' || SUBSTR(SUBSTMT, 1, NXCOMA-1);
CALL NUCARD;
SUBSTMT = SUBSTR(SUBSTMT, NXCOMA+1);
NXCOMA = INDEX(SUBSTMT, ',');
IF NXCOMA=0 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('IF-03: 2ND COMMA NOT FOUND IN ARITH IF STMT. ');
  RETURN;
END;
IF TYPN(7, 2)=0 THEN TYPN(7, 2) = 1;
STMT = 'CALL N$7' || RSLTYP || '31 (T$7(1), ' || RSLT ||
      ', 0.0)';
CALL NUCARD;
STMT = 'IF (T$7(1)) GO TO ' || SUBSTR(SUBSTMT, 1, NXCOMA-1);
CALL NUCARD;
SUBSTMT = SUBSTR(SUBSTMT, NXCOMA+1);
STMT = 'GO TO ' || SUBSTMT;
CALL NUCARD;
RETURN;
CALL SEARCH (EXPR);
N$EXPR = N$STAT;
IF N$EXPR='0'B THEN GO TO I30;
CALL EXPRN;
IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN GO TO I50;
EXPR = RSLT;
EQPOS = INDEX(SUBSTMT, '=');
NXTOPPR = INDEX(SUBSTMT, '(');
IF NXTOPPR=0 THEN NXTOPPR = 1321;
IF (EQPOS=0) || (NXTOPPR<EQPOS & INDEX(SUBSTMT, ')')=0)
  THEN DO;
  IF INDEX(SUBSTMT, 'IF')=1 || INDEX(SUBSTMT, 'CA')=1
  THEN CALL SEARCH (':', 'SUBSTMT');
  IF INDEX(SUBSTMT, 'READ')=1 || INDEX(SUBSTMT, 'NA')=1
  THEN DO;
    STMT = 'IF (' || EXPR || ')', ' || SUBSTMT;
    CALL NUCARD;
    GO TO I40;
  END;
END;
ELSE CALL SEARCH (SUBSTMT);

```

I20:

I30:













```

LITLNGTH = FIXED(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTH-I+1, I-1));
IF NXTH+LITLNGTH>LENGTH(STMT) THEN DO;
CALL ERROR('L -01: STMT END PRECEDES LITERAL END. ');
ERRFLG = '1'B;
RETURN;
END;
LITRLS = ';;' || SUBSTR(K, 7, 2) || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTH+1,
LITLNGTH) || LITRLS;
STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTH) || '...' || SUBSTR(K, 7, 2) ||
'...' || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTH+LITLNGTH+1);
K = K + 1;
PNTR = NXTH + 5;
GO TO L10;
PNTR2 = NXTAPOS + 1;
DBLAPOS = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, PNTR2), '...') + PNTR2 - 1;
IF DBLAPOS = PNTR2-1 THEN DBLAPOS = 1321;
SNGAPOS = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, PNTR2), '...') + PNTR2 - 1;
IF SNGAPOS = PNTR2-1 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR('L -02: NO CLOSE QUOTE FOUND. ');
ERRFLG = '1'B;
RETURN;
END;
IF SNGAPOS<DBLAPOS THEN DO;
LITRLS = ';;' || SUBSTR(K, 7, 2) || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTAPOS,
SNGAPOS-NXTAPOS+1) || LITRLS;
STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTAPOS) || SUBSTR(K, 7, 2) ||
SUBSTR(STMT, SNGAPOS);
K = K + 1;
PNTR = NXTAPOS + 4;
GO TO L10;
END;
PNTR2 = DBLAPOS + 2;
GO TO L50;
END LITLCC;

```

L40:  
L50:



```

/* N (NUCARD) 01 FEB 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
NUCARD: PROC;
DCL ACTFILE
LITRLS
OPSET(9)
STMTNO
LITSR
NEWCARD
OPRTR
I
LITLN
LITSTRT
LITSTOP
NXTLIT
NXTOP
SIZE
NSOUT
NSWORK
STRT = 1;
NXTOP = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), '>') + STRT - 1;
IF NXTOP > STRT - 1 THEN DO;
OPRTR = SUBSTR(STMT, STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTOP+1, 1);
IF OPRTR = 'N' THEN STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTOP-1) || '-' ||
IF OPRTR = 'E' THEN STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTOP-1) || '*' ||
IF INDEX('123456789', OPRTR) > 0 THEN STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1,
NXTOP-1) || OPSET(FIXED(OPRTR)) || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTOP+2);
STRT = NXTOP + 1;
GO TO N10;
END;
N20:
STRT = 1;
NXTLIT = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), '()') + STRT - 1;
IF NXTLIT = STRT - 1 THEN GO TO N30;
LITSR = ' '; SUBSTR(STMT, NXTLIT+1, 2);
LITSTRT = INDEX(LITRLS, LITSR);
LITSTOP = INDEX(SUBSTR(LITRLS, LITSR), LITSTRT+1, ';;') + LITSTRT;
LITLN = LITSTOP - LITSTRT - 4;
STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTLIT-1) || SUBSTR(LITRLS, LITSTRT+4,
LITLN) || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTLIT+4);
LITRLS = SUBSTR(LITRLS, 1, LITSTRT-1) || SUBSTR(LITRLS,
LITSTRT, LITLN);
STRT = NXTLIT + LITLN;
GO TO N20;
N30:
SIZE = LENGTH(STMT);
NEWCARD = STMTNO || ' ' || SUBSTR(STMT, 1, MIN(SIZE, 66));
IF ACTFILE = 'OUT

```





```

THEN PUT FILE (NSOUT) EDIT (NEWCARD) (A(80));
ELSE PUT FILE (NSWORK) EDIT (NEWCARD) (A(80));
IF SIZE<67 THEN RETURN;
DO I=2-TC SIZE/66 + 1;
NEWCARD = SUBSTR(STMT, 66*I-65, MIN(SIZE-66*(I-1), 66));
IF ACTFILE='OUT'
THEN PUT FILE (NSOUT) EDIT (NEWCARD) (A(80));
ELSE PUT FILE (NSWORK) EDIT (NEWCARD) (A(80));
END;
RETURN;
END NUCARD;

```

```

NNNNNNNNNN
00490
00500
00510
00520
00530
00540
00550
00560
00570
00580
00590
00600

```



```

/* NA (NAMELST) 29 JAN 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
NAMELST:PROC;
DCL
  ALPHBET CHAR(27) EXT,
  EXPLIST CHAR(2000)VAR EXT,
  IMPCCDE CHAR(27)VAR EXT,
  IMPNSL CHAR(27)VAR EXT,
  STMT CHAR(1320)VAR EXT,
  CHAR1 CHAR(1),
  SYMB CHAR(1),
  VARID CHAR(6)VAR,
  ERRFLG BIT(1) EXT,
  OLDSTMT BIT(1) EXT,
  NSTNO FIXED,
  NXTDLM FIXED,
  SYMLCC FIXED,
  SQZBLNK ENTRY(FIXED,FIXED);
IF IMPNSL=(0),, THEN GO TO N40;
CALL SQZBLNK(1,1321);
STMT = STMT || ;
NXTDLM = 9;
IF STMT=INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1), '/') + NXTDLM + 1;
IF CALL ERROR ('NA-01: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND. ');
RETURN;
END;
N10:
NXTDLM = 1321;
DO SYMB=, INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), SYMB);
IF SYMLCC=0
  THEN SYMLCC = 1321;
ELSE SYMLCC = SYMLCC + STRT - 1;
IF SYMLCC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLCC;
END;
IF NXTDLM-STRT>6 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('NA-02: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR. ');
RETURN;
END;
VARID = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT);
CHAR1 = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1);
IF INDEX(ALPHBET, CHAR1)=0 THEN DO;
CALL ERROR ('NA-03: ILLIGAL CHAR FOLLOWS COMMA OR SLASH. ');
RETURN;
END;
IF INDEX(EXPLIST, )||VARID||(>0 THEN GO TO N30;
IF INDEX(IMPNSL, CHAR1)>0 THEN DO;
NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(IMPCCDE, INDEX(ALPHBET, CHAR1),
1));

```



```

N30: CALL DIMENIT (VARID, NSTNO);
      IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN DO;
        ERRFLG = '0'B;
        RETURN;
      END;
      END;
      SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
      IF SYMB=',' THEN DO;
        STRT = NXTDLM + 1;
        GO TO N20;
      END;
      IF SYMB='/' THEN GO TO N10;
      IF OLDSTMT='1'B
        THEN OLDSTMT = '0'B;
        ELSE CALL DUPEIT;
      RETURN;
      END NAMELST;

N40:

```

```

NA NA 00490
NA NA 00500
NA NA 00510
NA NA 00520
NA NA 00530
NA NA 00540
NA NA 00550
NA NA 00560
NA NA 00570
NA NA 00580
NA NA 00590
NA NA 00600
NA NA 00610
NA NA 00620
NA NA 00630
NA NA 00640
NA NA 00650

```









N20:     ERRFLG = '1'B;  
         RETURN;  
         END NSTDST;

NS 00490  
NS 00500  
NS 00510







```

00490 STMT = STMT || SUBSTR (CARD(I), 7, 66);
00500 END;
00510 NXTDLM = 1321;
00520 DO SYMB=('/', ' ', '=', ' ');
00530 IF SYMLOC = INDEX(STMT, SYMB);
00540 IF SYMLOC=0 THEN SYMLOC = 1321;
00550 IF SYMLOC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLOC;
00560 END;
00570 CALL SQZBLNK (1, NXTDLM);
00580 IF ACTFILE=OUT, THEN DO;
00590 IF INDEX(STMT, 'IMPLICIT')=1 THEN GO TO P40;
00600 IF INDEX(STMT, 'SUBROUTINE')=1 THEN GO TO P40;
00610 IF INDEX(STMT, 'FUNCTION')=1;
00620 IF FUNC=INDEX(STMT, 'FUNCTION');
00630 IF FUNC>0 & FUNC<18 THEN GO TO P40;
00640 ACTFILE = 'WORK';
00650 END;
00660 CHAR1 = SUBSTR (STMT, 1, 1);
00670 CHAR2 = SUBSTR (STMT, 2, 1);
00680 IF NXTDLM>7 | INDEX(STMT, ' ') = 0 | INDEX(STMT, ',') = 0 &
00690 INDEX(STMT, 'CALL')=1 | INDEX(STMT, 'DATA')=1 |
00700 INDEX(STMT, 'ENTRY')=1 | INDEX(STMT, 'FORMAT')=1 |
00710 INDEX(STMT, 'IF')=1 | INDEX(STMT, 'REAL')=1
00720 THEN GO TO P50;
00730 IF INDEX(STMT, 'READ')=1 THEN GO TO P50;
00740 IF INDEX(STMT, 'WRITE')=1 THEN GO TO P50;
00750 CALL ASGMTST;
00760 RETURN;
00770 GO TO LBLTBL(INDEX(FIRSTCHAR, CHAR1), INDEX(SECONDCHAR, CHAR2));
00780 IF SUBSTR(STMT, 4, 1)='M' THEN DO;
00790 CALL CCMSTMT;
00800 RETURN;
00810 END;
00820 IF SUBSTR(STMT, 4, 1)='P' THEN GO TO P140;
00830 CALL DUPEIT;
00840 IF SUBSTR(STMT, 3, 1)='M'
00850 THEN CALL DIMENST;
00860 ELSE CALL DUPEIT;
00870 RETURN;
00880 IF INDEX(STMT, '=' )>0 THEN DO;
00890 CALL DCSTMT;
00900 RETURN;
00910 END;
00920 IF INDEX(STMT, 'DOUBLEPRECISION')=1 THEN GO TO P140;
00930 CALL DUPEIT;
00940 RETURN;
00950 IF LENGTH(STMT)=3
00960

```

P40:

P50:  
P60:

P70:

P80:

P90:



```

P100: THEN CALL ENDSTMT;
      ELSE CALL DUPEIT;
      RETURN;
      IF SUBSTR(STMT, 4, 1)='D' THEN DO;
        CALL READST;
        RETURN;
      END;
      IF SUBSTR(STMT, 4, 1)='L' THEN GO TO P140;
      CALL DUPEIT;
      RETURN;
      CALL ERRCR ('P -01: UNRECOGNIZABLE STATEMENT. ');
      RETURN;
      CALL DUPEIT;
      RETURN;
      CALL CALLST;
      RETURN;
      CALL CALLST;
      RETURN;
      IF FUNC = INDEX(STMT, 'FUNCTION');
      IF FUNC>4 & FUNC<18
        THEN CALL FUNCST;
        ELSE CALL TYPSTMT;
      RETURN;
      CALL DATAST;
      RETURN;
      CALL IFSTMT;
      IF OLDSTMT=1'B THEN GO TO P40;
      RETURN;
      CALL NAMELST;
      RETURN;
      CALL IMPSTMT;
      RETURN;
      CALL EQUIVST;
      RETURN;
      END PROCCRD;
      I

```





```

/* PA (PARLOC) 29 JAN 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
PARLOC: PROC (STMPR, STMPR, (1320)VAR,
DCL SYMB ERRFLG
      ENDRPR ENDRPR
      NCLPR NCLPR
      NOPPR NOPPR
      STMPR STMPR
      SYMLC SYMLC
      STRT = STMPR + 1;
      NOPPR = 1;
      ENDRPR = 0;
DO SYMB = '(', ')', ' ', ' '; SUBSTR(STMPR, STRT), SYMB);
  IF SYMLC = 0 THEN SYMLC = 1321;
  ELSE SYMLC = SYMLC + STRT - 1;
  IF SYMLC < ENDRPR THEN ENDRPR = SYMLC;
  END;
SYMB = SUBSTR(STMPR, ENDRPR, 1);
IF SYMB = '(', THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('PA-01: UNMATCHED PARENS FOUND. ');
  ERRFLG = 1;
  RETURN;
END;
IF SYMB = ')', THEN DO;
  NOPPR = 1;
  NCLPR = 1;
  IF NCLPR < NOPPR THEN DO;
    STRT = ENDRPR + 1;
    GO TO P10;
  END;
  RETURN;
END PARLOC;

```

PA 00010  
 PA 00020  
 PA 00030  
 PA 00040  
 PA 00050  
 PA 00060  
 PA 00070  
 PA 00080  
 PA 00090  
 PA 00100  
 PA 00110  
 PA 00120  
 PA 00130  
 PA 00140  
 PA 00150  
 PA 00160  
 PA 00170  
 PA 00180  
 PA 00190  
 PA 00200  
 PA 00210  
 PA 00220  
 PA 00230  
 PA 00240  
 PA 00250  
 PA 00260  
 PA 00270  
 PA 00280  
 PA 00290  
 PA 00300  
 PA 00310  
 PA 00320  
 PA 00330  
 PA 00340  
 PA 00350  
 PA 00360  
 PA 00370







```

IF SYMLOC=0
  THEN SYMLOC = 1321;
ELSE SYMLOC = SYMLOC + STRT -1;
IF SYMLOC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLOC;
END;
IF NXTDLM-STRT>6 THEN DO;
  CALL ERROR ('R -03: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR. ');
  RETURN;
END;
SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
VARID = SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT);
IF INDEX(IMPNSL, SUBSTR(VARID, 1, 1))>0 THEN DO;
  IF INDEX(EXPLIST, SUBSTR(VARID, 1, 1))>0 THEN GO TO R20;
  NSTNO = INDEX(ALPHBET, SUBSTR(IMPNSL, INDEX(ALPHBET, CHAR1), R
R20: IF SYMB='(' THEN DO;
  CALL PARLOC (STMT, NXTDLM, ENDP);
  IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN GO TO R50;
  NXTDLM = ENDP + 1;
  SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
END;
R30: IF SYMB=',' THEN DO;
  STRT = NXTDLM + 1;
  GO TO R10;
END;
R40: IF SYMB=';' THEN DO;
  IF OLDSMT='1'B
  THEN OLDSMT = '0'B;
  ELSE CALL DUPEIT;
  RETURN;
END;
CALL ERROR ('R -04: READ STMT SYNTAX ERROR. ');
RETURN;
ERRFLG = '0'B;
RETURN;
END READST;
R50:

```



```

/* S (SQZBLNK) 28 JAN 70 THESIS VERSION D. R. LITTLE */
SQZBLNK:PROC (STRTSQZ, STOPSQZ);
DCL STMT NXTBLNK
      STOPSQZ
      STRTSQZ
      NXTBLNK = INDEX (SUBSTR (STMT, STRTSQZ), ',') + STRTSQZ - 1;
      IF NXTBLNK=STRTSQZ-1 || NXTBLNK>STOPSQZ THEN RETURN;
      STMT = SUBSTR (STMT, 1, NXTBLNK-1) || SUBSTR (STMT, NXTBLNK+1);
      STOPSQZ = STOPSQZ - 1;
      GO TO S10;
END SQZBLNK;

S10:

```

```

SSSSSSSSSSSSSS

```

```

00010
00020
00030
00040
00050
00060
00070
00080
00090
00100
00110
00120

```









```

00490
00500
00510
00520
00530
00540
00550
00560
00570
00580
00590
00600
00610
00620
00630
00640
00650
00660
00670
00680
00690
00700
00710
00720
00730
00740
00750
00760
00770
00780
00790
00800
00810
00820
00830
00840
00850
00860
00870
00880
00890
00900
00910

```

```

S40: IF STRT=STSEND+1 THEN GO TO S30;
      GO TO S20;
      IMPNSLT = LENGTH(IMPNSL);
      IF IMPNSLT=0 THEN RETURN;
      I=1;
S50: STRT = 1;
      NSLOC = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMTSR, STRT), SUBSTR(IMPNSL, I, 1)) +
      STRT - 1;
      IF NSLOC=STRT-1 THEN DO;
S60: I = I + 1;
      GO TO S50;
      END;
      IF NSLOC=1 | SUBSTR(STMTSR, NSLOC-2, 1)='>'
      THEN LEFT = 9;
      ELSE LEFT = INDEX(LEFTDLM, SUBSTR(STMTSR, NSLOC-1, 1));
      IF LEFT=0 THEN DO;
S70: NXTDLM = STSEND + 1;
      DO SYMB=' ', '+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')', ',', '>', '<', '<';
      SYMLOC = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMTSR, NSLOC), SYMB);
      IF SYMLOC=0
      THEN SYMLOC = 1321;
      ELSE SYMLOC = SYMLOC + NSLOC - 1;
      IF SYMLOC<NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLOC;
      END;
      IF INDEX(EXPLIST, ')') || SUBSTR(STMTSR, NSLOC, NXTDLM-NSLOC)
      || '('>0 THEN DO;
      STRT = NXTDLM;
      GO TO S80;
      END;
      IF NXTDLM<STSEND & NSLOC>1 THEN IF INDEX(
      'LT', LE, EQ, NE, GE, GT, AND, OR, NOT, ERR=' ', SUBSTR(
      STMTSR, NSLOC-1, NXTDLM-NSLOC+2))>0 THEN DO;
      STRT = NXTDLM;
      GO TO S80;
      END;
      NSSTAT = '1'B;
      RETURN;
      END;
      STRT = NSLOC + 1;
S80: IF STRT=STSEND+1 THEN GO TO S70;
      GO TO S60;
      END SEARCH;

```



```

/* T (TYPSTMT) 17 MAR 70 THESIS VERSION D0 R0 LITTLE */
TYPSTMT:PROC;
DCL
  ALPHBET
  DIMLIST
  EXPNSL
  NSDIM(6)
  NSFNS
  NUMRLS
  PLUG(8)
  STMT
  CHAR1
  CODESTCHAR
  FIRSTYPE
  NSYMB
  TCODE
  ERRFLG
  CLPR
  CLSLSH
  NSTNC
  NXTDLM
  STRT
  SYMLGC
  NSTDST
  LBLTBL(0:6) LABEL

  CHAR(27)
  CHAR(1000)VAR
  CHAR(2000)VAR
  CHAR(1000)VAR
  CHAR(3)VAR
  CHAR(141)VAR
  CHAR(10)VAR
  CHAR(11)VAR
  CHAR(1320)VAR
  CHAR(1),
  CHAR(1),
  CHAR(6),
  CHAR(1),
  CHAR(1),
  CHAR(1),
  CHAR(1),
  BIT(1),
  FIXED,
  FIXED,
  FIXED,
  FIXED,
  FIXED,
  FIXED,
  ENTRY(FIXED,,,),
  INIT('CDILNR'),
  INIT(T80,T10,T20,T30,T40,
T50,T60);

CALL LITLOC;
IF ERRFLG='i'B THEN DO;
  IF ERRFLG='0'B;
  RETURN;
END;
STMT = STMT || ';;';
CHAR1 = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, 1);
GO TO LBLTBL(INDEX(FIRSTCHAR, CHAR1));
IF SUBSTR(STMT, 8, 3)='#16' THEN DO;
  CODE = '6';
  STRT = 11;
  GO TO T70;
END;
CODE = '5';
IF SUBSTR(STMT, 8, 2)='#8'
  THEN STRT = 10;
  ELSE STRT = 8;
  GO TO T70;
CODE = '2';
IF STRT = 16;
  GO TO T70;

```



```
T30: IF SUBSTR(STMT, 8, 2)='*2' THEN DO;
      CODE = '3';
      STRT = 10;
      GO TO T70;
    END;
    CODE = '4';
    IF SUBSTR(STMT, 8, 2)='*4'
    THEN STRT = 10;
    ELSE STRT = 8;
    GO TO T70;
T40: IF SUBSTR(STMT, 8, 2)='*1' THEN DO;
      CODE = '7';
      STRT = 10;
      GO TO T70;
    END;
    CODE = '8';
    IF SUBSTR(STMT, 8, 2)='*4'
    THEN STRT = 10;
    ELSE STRT = 8;
    GO TO T70;
    CALL NSTDST(1, NSTNO, CODE, STRT);
    IF ERRFLG='1'B THEN DO;
      ERRFLG = '0'B;
      RETURN;
    END;
    STMT = PLUG(NSTNO) || SUBSTR(STMT, STRT);
    STRT = LENGTH(PLUG(NSTNO)) + 1;
    GO TO T70;
T50: IF SUBSTR(STMT, 5, 2)='*8' THEN DO;
      CODE = '2';
      STRT = 7;
      GO TO T70;
    END;
    CODE = '1';
    IF SUBSTR(STMT, 5, 2)='*4'
    THEN STRT = 7;
    ELSE STRT = 5;
    IF INDEX(ALPHABET, SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1))=0 THEN DO;
      CALL ERROR('!T 1ST LTR OF VAR NAME MUST BE A-Z,$o');
      RETURN;
    END;
    NXTDLM = '1321';
    DO SYMB='*', (/,'',' ',' ',' ');
    SYMLOC = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, STRT), SYMB);
    IF SYMLOC=0
    THEN SYMLOC = 1321;
    ELSE SYMLOC = SYMLOC + STRT - 1;
    IF SYMLOC < NXTDLM THEN NXTDLM = SYMLOC;
```









```

014550 STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, STRT-2) || SUBSTR(STMT,
014560 NXTDLM+3);
014570 NXTDLM = STRT - 1;
014580 END;
014590 ELSE DO;
014600 STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, STRT-1) || SUBSTR(STMT,
014610 NXTDLM+3);
014620 IF SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, 1)=';' THEN RETURN;
014630 NXTDLM = STRT;
014640 END;
014650 SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
014660 IF INDEX(';', SYMB)=0 THEN DO;
014670 CALL ERROR ('T -07: ILLEGAL CHAR AFTER NONSTD FN. ');
014680 RETURN;
014690 END;
014700 ELSE STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTDLM) || NSDIM(NSTNO) ||
014710 ',' || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1);
014720 ELSE DO;
014730 STMT = SUBSTR(STMT, 1, NXTDLM-1) || '(' || NSDIM(NSTNO)
014740 || ',' || SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM);
014750 SYMB = '(';
014760 END;
014770 END;
014780 IF SYMB='*' THEN DO;
014790 IF SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1, 2)='16'
014800 THEN NXTDLM = NXTDLM + 3;
014810 ELSE NXTDLM = NXTDLM + 2;
014820 SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
014830 END;
014840 IF SYMB='(' THEN DO;
014850 IF LENGTH(DIMLIST)>993 THEN DO;
014860 CALL ERROR ('T -08: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: DIMLIST. ');
014870 RETURN;
014880 END;
014890 DIMLIST = DIMLIST || SUBSTR(STMT, STRT, NXTDLM-STRT) || ' {';
014900 CLPR = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM), ')');
014910 IF CLPR=NXTDLM-1 THEN DO;
014920 CALL ERROR ('T -09: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND. ');
014930 RETURN;
014940 END;
014950 NXTDLM = CLPR + 1;
014960 SYMB = SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM, 1);
014970 END;
014980 IF SYMB='/' THEN DO;
014990 CLSLSH = INDEX(SUBSTR(STMT, NXTDLM+1), '/') + NXTDLM;
015000 IF CLSLSH=NXTDLM THEN DO;
015010 CALL ERROR ('T -10: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND. ');
015020

```







## APPENDIX D

### SYNTAX RULES FOR NSFORT STATEMENTS

There are only three statements in NSFORT that are different from normal FORTRAN. The syntax rules for these statements are listed below. The syntax rules for regular FORTRAN statements are in accordance with Reference 8.

Common to the three NSFORT statements is the word NONSTANDARDi\*n, which may at any time be abbreviated to NONSTDi\*n or to NSTDi\*n. The rule for this word is as follows

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NONSTANDARD} \\ \text{NONSTD} \\ \text{NSTD} \end{array} \right\} i*n$$

where  $i$  -- is a number from 1 through 6 that signifies the FORTRAN variable type to be mapped into. The numbers 1 through 6 represent respectively REAL\*4, REAL\*8, INTEGER\*2, INTEGER\*4, COMPLEX\*8, and COMPLEX\*16. There is no mapping to LOGICAL variables.

$n$  -- is a number from 1 through 999 and represents the size of the nonstandard variable. Each nonstandard variable will map into a FORTRAN array whose first dimension is  $n$ .

#### IMPLICIT Statement

The syntax rules for the IMPLICIT Statement are the same as for FORTRAN except that NONSTANDARDi\*n (or an accepted





abbreviation) may be used in the same manner as COMPLEX, INTEGER, LOGICAL, and REAL.

#### NONSTANDARDi\*n Statement.

The syntax rules for the nonstandard explicit specification statement are as follows

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NONSTANDARD} \\ \text{NONSTD} \\ \text{NSTD} \end{array} \right\} i^*n \ a_1(s_1)/x_1/, a_2(s_2)/x_2/,\dots, \\ a_j(s_j)/x_j/,\dots, a_k(s_k)/x_k/$$

where  $a_j$  -- is a nonstandard variable, array, or function name. If  $a_j$  is a nonstandard function name then  $(s_j)$  must be  $(*)$  and  $/x_j/$  must not be used.

$(s_j)$  -- is optional and gives dimension information for arrays or, if  $(s_j)$  is  $(*)$ , identifies nonstandard function names. Each  $s_j$  is a series of up through 6 integer constants or integer variables if in a subprogram, separated by commas, which represent the maximum dimensions of the array.

$(x_j)$  -- is optional and represents initial data values. The number and order of the data values must account for the later addition, by the NSFORT translator, of  $n$  as the first dimension.

#### NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION Statement

The syntax rules for the NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION Statement are as follows



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NONSTANDARD} \\ \text{NONSTD} \\ \text{NSTD} \end{array} \right\} i^*n \text{ FUNCTION name } (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_j, \dots, a_k)$$

where name -- is the name of the nonstandard function.

$a_j$  -- is an argument. It must be a nonsubscripted variable, array, or dummy name of another subprogram. There must be at least one argument in the argument list.



## APPENDIX E

### SUMMARY OF NSFORT CODES

Below are listed the various codes that are used by the NSFORT translator.

#### A. VARIABLE TYPE CODES

<u>Variable Type</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Variable Type</u>	<u>Code</u>
REAL*4 -	1	NONSTANDARD1	A
REAL*8	2	NONSTANDARD2	B
INTEGER*2	3	NONSTANDARD3	C
INTEGER*4	4	NONSTANDARD4	D
COMPLEX*8	5	NONSTANDARD5	E
COMPLEX*16	6	NONSTANDARD6	F
LOGICAL*1	7		
LOGICAL*4	8		

#### B. OPERATION CODES

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Code</u>
Addition: +	A
Subtraction: -	S
Multiplication: *	M
Division: /	D
Exponentiation: **	E
Unary minus: -	N
Compare: .LT.	1
Compare: .LE.	2
Compare: .EQ.	3
Compare: .NE.	4
Compare: .GE.	5
Compare: .GT.	6



### C. SUBROUTINE NAME CODE

When operations (or comparisons) involving nonstandard variables are to be performed, the translator generates a CALL statement to a subroutine which will perform this task. The subroutine name uniquely identifies this task by means of the following format:

N\$abcd

where N\$ -- uniquely identifies this subroutine as one  
which performs tasks involving nonstandard variables.

a -- is the VARIABLE TYPE CODE representing the variable type of the result of the operation or comparison. The result is the first argument in the argument list for this subroutine.

b -- is the VARIABLE TYPE CODE representing the type of the first operand of the operation or comparison. The first operand is the second argument in the argument list.

c -- is the OPERATION CODE for the operation or comparison to be performed. If "c" is not generated then the operation is simple arithmetic assignment. (if "c" is not generated, then "d" is also not generated.)





d -- is the VARIABLE TYPE CODE representing the type of the second operand of the operation or comparison. The second operand is the third argument in the argument list. If "c" is generated and "d" is not, then the operation is necessarily unary minus.

The user must supply the subroutines for which the NSFORT translator generates CALL statements.

#### D. TEMPORARY VARIABLE NAME CODE

When temporary variables are created by the NSFORT translator the format employed is

T\$a(i,j)

where T\$ -- uniquely identifies the variable as one created by the NSFORT translator.

a -- is the VARIABLE TYPE CODE for this temporary variable.

i -- is the subscript which represents the size of a nonstandard temporary variable. If the VARIABLE TYPE CODE is 1 through 8 (not non-standard) this first subscript is not used and the format is T\$a(j).

j -- is the subscript which uniquely identifies different temporary values.

The user has no control over temporary variables.



## APPENDIX F

### TRANSLATOR ACTION FOR SPECIFIC FORTRAN AND NSFORT STATEMENTS

#### Arithmetic Assignment Statement.

If the assignment statement contains no variables that have been identified as nonstandard then no action is taken. If nonstandard variables are present then the arithmetic expression on the right of the "=" symbol is processed, yielding one or more temporary variables or, in the case of a simple assignment statement (e.g. "A=B"), the actual variable is used. (See Arithmetic or Logical Expression below.) A CALL statement is then generated to effect the actual assignment. Implicitly declared nonstandard variables encountered in this statement are dimensioned with the nonstandard size if this action has not been previously taken. For example,

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD1*2(A-C),LOGICAL(P-R)
              1 A=B+C
              2 A=100.
              3 P=B.GT.C
```

```
FORTRAN:     IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-C),LOGICAL(P-R)
              REAL*4 T$A(2,1)
              LOGICAL*1 T$7(1)
              DIMENSION C(2),B(2),A(2)
              1 CALL N$AAAA (T$A(1,1), B(1), C(1))
              CALL N$AA   (A(1), T$A(1,1))
              2 CALL N$A1   (A(1), 100.)
              3 CALL N$7A6A (T$7(1), B(1), C(1))
              P = T$7(1)
```



### Arithmetic or Logical Expression.

Translator action is contingent on the type of statement containing the expression. Using the common reverse Polish and triplet method [Ref. 9] the expression is reduced to a series of binary operations (except in the cases of unary minus and ".NOT."). Nonstandard function references, when encountered, are modified to call a subroutine in a manner compatible with the NSFORT translator's processing of NONSTANDARDi\*n-FUNCTION statements. The subroutine name is formed by truncating the function name to 5 characters and concatenating a "\$" symbol. (See example below.) For each triplet containing nonstandard variables a CALL statement is constructed which will cause the desired operation or comparison to be performed. For triplets not containing nonstandard variables, a-FORTRAN assignment statement is constructed which will perform the desired operation or comparison. In both of the above cases the type of the result is determined by the NSFORT translator based on the types of the operand(s). Temporary variables of the appropriate type are used to store values of intermediate triplets. The temporary variable containing the result of the final triplet contains the value of the expression. If the expression was initially degenerate (i.e. a single variable name) then no temporary variables are used. Implicitly declared nonstandard variables encountered in an expression are dimensioned with the nonstandard size if this action has not been previously taken. For example,



```

NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD2*3(A-C),LOGICAL(P-R)
              NONSTANDARD2*3 AVG123(*)
1  A100=AVG123(B100,B101,B102,0.)**2
2  P=B100.LE.0..AND.B101.LE.0.

```

```

FORTRAN:      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-C),LOGICAL(P-R)
              REAL*8 T$B(3,2)
              LOGICAL*1 T$7(3)
              DIMENSION B102(3),B101(3),B100(3),A100(3)
1  CALL $AVG12 (T$B(1,1), B100(1), B101(1),
              *B102(1), 0.)
              CALL N$BBE4 (T$B(1,2), T$B(1,1), 2)
              CALL N$BB   (A100(1), T$B(1,2))
2  CALL N$7B21 (T$7(1), B100(1), 0.)
              CALL N$7B21 (T$7(2), B101(1), 0.)
              T$7(3) = T$7(1) .AND. T$7(2)
              P = T$7(3)

```

### Arithmetic IF Statement.

If the expression in the arithmetic IF statement contains no nonstandard variables then no action is taken. If nonstandard variables are present the expression is processed. (See Arithmetic or Logical Expression.) The resulting expression in this case will necessarily be nonstandard. A CALL statement will then be constructed which will cause a ".LT." comparison of the expression result with zero. Next, a logical IF statement will be constructed which, if the above comparison is true, will cause control to be passed to the first statement number in the original arithmetic IF statement. Similarly, another CALL statement will be constructed which will cause an ".EQ." comparison of the expression result with zero. Again, a logical IF statement will be constructed which, if the preceding comparison is true, will cause control to be





passed to the second statement number. Following this a GO TO statement will be constructed which will by default pass control to the third statement number. For example

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD4*2(A-C)
              1 IF (A100+A101) 10,20,30
```

```
FORTTRAN:    IMPLICIT INTEGER*4 (A-C)
              INTEGER*4 TSD(2,1)
              LOGICAL*1 T$7(1)
              DIMENSION A101(2),A100(2)
              1 CALL N$DDAD (TSD(1,1), A100(1), A101(1))
              -CALL N$7D11 (T$7(1), TSD(1,1), 0.0)
              IF (T$7(1)) GO TO 10
              CALL N$7D31 (T$7(1), TSD(1,1), 0.0)
              IF (T$7(1)) GO TO 20
              GO TO 30
```

#### ASSIGN Statement.

No action is taken.

#### Assigned -GO TO Statement.

No action is taken.

#### Assignment Statement.

See Arithmetic Assignment Statement or Logical Assignment Statement.

#### AT Statement.

No action is taken.

#### BACKSPACE Statement.

No action is taken.

#### BLOCK DATA Statement.

No action is taken.

#### CALL Statement.

If the argument list contains no nonstandard variables then no action is taken. If nonstandard variables are



present in the argument list then each argument that contains a nonstandard variable is individually processed. (See Arithmetic or Logical Expression above.) The CALL statement is then rewritten with the various expression results replacing those arguments that contained nonstandard variables. For example,

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD6*3(A-C)
              1 CALL SUBA ('PROB1',A100+A101,B100)
```

```
FORTRAN:      IMPLICIT COMPLEX*16 (A-C)
              COMPLEX*16 T$F(3,1)
              DIMENSION A101(3),A100(3),B100(3)
              1 CALL N$FFAF (T$F(1,1), A100(1), A101(1))
              CALL SUBA ('PROB1', T$F(1,1), B100(1))
```

#### COMMON Statement.

If the COMMON statement contains no nonstandard variables then no action is taken. For each nonstandard variable in the COMMON statement that contains dimension information the nonstandard size is added as the first subscript. For nonstandard variables containing no dimension information and for all non-nonstandard variables no action is taken. Implicitly declared nonstandard variables encountered in this statement are dimensioned (not in this statement) with the nonstandard size if this action has not been previously taken. For example,

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD2*3(A-C)
              DIMENSION A100(10),A101(10),D100(10)
              COMMON A10C,A101(10),D100(10),A102
```



FORTRAN:       IMPLICIT REAL\*8 (A-C)  
                  DIMENSION A102(3)  
                  DIMENSION A100(3,10),A101(3,10),D100(10)  
                  COMMON A100,A101(3,10),D100(10),A102

COMPLEX Statement.

See Explicit Specification Statement.

COMPLEX FUNCTION Statement.

See FUNCTION Statement.

CONTINUE Statement.

No action is taken.

Control Statements.

See specific control statement.

DATA Initialization Statement.

If the DATA statement contains any implicitly declared nonstandard variables these are dimensioned with the non-standard size if this action has not been previously taken. For example,

NSFORT:       IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD3\*2(A-C)  
                  DATA A100/2\*0/

FORTRAN:       IMPLICIT INTEGER\*2 (A-C)  
                  DIMENSION A100(2)  
                  DATA A100/2\*0/

See 18, Appendix H for coding restrictions.

DEBUG Statement.

No action is taken.

DEFINE FILE Statement.

No action is taken.



### DIMENSION Statement.

The NSFORT translator maintains a list of all dimensioned variable names in order to distinguish between assignment statements and statement functions. The nonstandard size is added as the first subscript for all implicitly declared nonstandard variables. For example,

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD1*3(A-C)
              DIMENSION A100(4,10),D100(50)
```

```
FORTTRAN:    IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-C)
              DIMENSION A100(3,4,10),D100(50)
```

See 8, Appendix H for coding restrictions.

### DISPLAY Statement.

No action is taken.

### DO Statement.

In order to permit a statement containing nonstandard variables (which will likely be expanded by the NSFORT translator into several statements) to be the last statement in a DO loop, the statement number defining the loop must be modified. The new number will be 99999 minus the number of statement numbers the NSFORT translator has generated up to this point. For example,

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD5*3(A-C)
              DO 100 I=1,10
                IF (J) 10,20,100
              100 A=B+C
```





```

FORTRAN:      IMPLICIT COMPLEX*8 (A-C)
               COMPLEX*8 T$E(3,1)
               DIMENSION C(3),B(3),A(3)
               DO 99999 I=1,10
               IF (J) 10,20,100
100  CALL N$EEAE (T$E(1,1), B(1), C(1))
       CALL N$EE (A(1), T$E(1,1))
99999 CONTINUE

```

#### DOUBLE PRECISION Statement.

See Explicit Specification Statement.

#### DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION Statement.

See FUNCTION Statement.

#### END Statement.

No alteration of the statement is made. This statement causes the NSFORT translator to be made ready to process a new subprogram.

#### END FILE Statement.

No action is taken.

#### ENTRY Statement.

No action is taken.

#### EQUIVALENCE Statement.

If the EQUIVALENCE statement contains no nonstandard variables then no action is taken. For each nonstandard variable in the EQUIVALENCE statement that contains subscripts a "1" is added as the first subscript. For nonstandard variables containing no subscripts and for all non-nonstandard variables no action is taken. Implicitly declared nonstandard variables encountered in this statement are dimensioned (not in this statement) with the nonstandard size if this action has not been previously taken. For example,



```

NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD2*4 (A-C)
              DIMENSION A100(10),A101(10),D100(10)
              EQUIVALENCE (A100,A101(5),D100(5),A102)

FORTRAN:     IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-C)
              DIMENSION A102(4)
              DIMENSION A100(4,10),A101(4,10),D100(10)
              EQUIVALENCE(A100,A101(1,5),D100(5),A102)

```

### Explicit Specification Statement.

For COMPLEX, DOUBLE PRECISION, INTEGER, LOGICAL, and REAL type statements no alteration of the statement is made. The NSFORT translator maintains lists of all dimensioned variable names and all explicitly declared variable names. See 2, Appendix H for coding restrictions. For explicit nonstandard declaration see NONSTANDARDi\*n Statement.

### EXTERNAL Statement.

No action is taken.

### FIND Statement.

No action is taken.

### FORMAT Statement.

No action is taken. See 19, Appendix H for coding restrictions.

### FUNCTION Statement.

For FUNCTION statements in which the type is not explicitly stated no action is taken. For FUNCTION statements that explicitly contain COMPLEX, DOUBLE PRECISION, INTEGER, LOGICAL, or REAL no alteration of the statement is made. The NSFORT translator will add the function name to its list of explicitly declared variable names. For non-standard functions see NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION Statement.



### GO TO Statement.

No action is taken.

### IF Statement.

See Arithmetic IF Statement or Logical IF Statement.

### IMPLICIT Statement.

For that portion of the IMPLICIT statement that relates to COMPLEX, INTEGER, LOGICAL, and REAL no alteration of the statement is made. For that portion that makes nonstandard alphabet assignments the IMPLICIT statement is modified in that the NONSTANDARDi\*n is replaced by REAL\*4, REAL\*8, INTEGER\*2, INTEGER\*4, COMPLEX\*8, or COMPLEX\*16 as i is 1,2,3,4,5 or 6 respectively. For example,

NSFORT:           IMPLICIT INTEGER(P,Q,R), NONSTANDARD1\*2 (A-C)

FORTTRAN:         IMPLICIT INTEGER(P,Q,R),REAL\*4 (A-C)

A DIMENSION statement is generated in which all implicitly declared nonstandard variables used in a subprogram are properly dimensioned. See 2, Appendix H for coding restrictions.

### Input/Output Statements.

See specific input/output statement.

### INTEGER Statement.

See Explicit Specification Statement.

### INTEGER FUNCTION Statement.

See FUNCTION Statement.



### Logical Assignment Statement.

If the logical assignment statement contains no non-standard variables then no action is taken. If nonstandard variables are present then the logical expression on the right of the "=" symbol is processed, yielding a temporary logical variable. (See Arithmetic or Logical Expression above.) A logical assignment statement is then constructed to effect the actual assignment. Implicitly declared non-standard variables encountered are dimensioned with the nonstandard-size if this action has not been previously taken. For example

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD1*2 (A-C), LOGICAL(P-R)
              1 P=A.GE.B
```

```
FORTTRAN:    IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-C), LOGICAL(P-R)
              LOGICAL*1 J$7(1)
              DIMENSION B(2), A(2)
              1 CALL N$7A5A (T$7(1), A(1), B(1))
              P = T$7(1)
```

### LOGICAL Statement.

See Explicit Specification Statement.

### LOGICAL FUNCTION Statement.

See FUNCTION Statement.

### Logical IF Statement.

If neither the logical expression nor the conditional statement contain nonstandard variables then no action is taken. If the logical expression contains nonstandard variables it is processed yielding a temporary logical variable (See Arithmetic or Logical Expression above.)





If the logical expression does not contain nonstandard variables then it is left intact. If the conditional statement does not contain nonstandard variables then the logical IF statement is modified in that the logical expression is replaced by the temporary logical variable. If the conditional statement contains nonstandard variables then control is routed through or around this conditional statement based on the value of the temporary logical variable or the logical expression. For example

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD3*2 (A-C)
              1 IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 30
              2 IF (A100.GT.B100) GO TO 40
              3 IF (I.EQ.0) A100=B100+C100
              4 IF (A100.LT.0) A100=-A100
```

```
FORTTRAN:    IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (A-C)
              INTEGER*2 T$C(2,1)
              LOGICAL*1 I$7(1)
              DIMENSION B100(2),A100(2),C100(2)
              1 IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 30
              2 CALL N$7C6C (T$7(1), A100(1), B100(1))
                IF (T$7(1)) GO TO 40
              3 IF (.NOT.(I.EQ.0)) GO TO 99999
                CALL N$CCAC (T$C(1,1), B100(1), C100(1))
                CALL N$CC   (A100(1), T$C(1,1))
          99999 CONTINUE
              4 CALL N$7C14 (T$7(1), A100(1), 0)
                IF (.NOT.(T$7(1))) GO TO 99998
                CALL N$CCN  (T$C(1,1), A100(1))
                CALL N$CC   (A100(1), T$C(1,1))
          99998 CONTINUE
```

### NAMelist Statement.

If the NAMelist Statement contains any implicitly declared nonstandard variables these are dimensioned with the nonstandard size if this action has not been previously taken. For example



NSFORT:           IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD6\*3 (A-C)  
                  NAMELIST /XRAY/ A100,D100

FORTRAN:          IMPLICIT COMPLEX\*16 (A-C)  
                  DIMENSION A100(3)  
                  NAMELIST /XRAY/ A100,D100

#### NONSTANDARDi\*n Statement.

The NONSTANDARDi\*n is replaced in the same manner as the IMPLICIT NONSTANDARDi\*n. See IMPLICIT Statement. The nonstandard size "n" is added as the first subscript for each variable name in the variable name list. The NSFORT translator maintains a list of all explicitly declared nonstandard variable names. Nonstandard function names that are declared in the NONSTANDARDi\*n statement do not appear in the modified type statement. For example

NSFORT:           NONSTANDARD4\*2 A100,ABCD(\*),B100(10,10)/200\*0/

FORTRAN:          INTEGER\*4 A100(2),B100(2,10,10)/200\*0/

See 17, Appendix H for coding restrictions.

#### NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION Statement.

"NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION" is replaced by "SUBROUTINE," the function name is truncated to 5 characters and concatenated to the "\$" symbol, and the untruncated function name is added as the first argument and is explicitly declared and dimensioned based on "i." See IMPLICIT Statement. (Note that this matches with the treatment of function references described in Arithmetic and Logical Expression above.) For example,



NSFORT:           NONSTANDARD1\*2 FUNCTION SQROOT (A)

FORTTRAN:         SUBROUTINE \$SQROO (SQROOT,A)  
                  REAL\*4 SQROOT(2)

NONSTDi\*n Statement.

Accepted abbreviation for NONSTANDARDi\*n.

See NONSTANDARDi\*n Statement.

NONSTDi\*n FUNCTION Statement.

Accepted abbreviation for NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION.

See NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION Statement.

NSTDi\*n Statement.

Accepted abbreviation for NONSTANDARDi\*n.

See NONSTANDARDi\*n Statement.

NSTDi\*n FUNCTION Statement.

Accepted abbreviation for NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION  
Statement. See NONSTANDARDi\*n FUNCTION Statement.

Output Statements.

See specific output statement.

PAUSE Statement.

No action is taken.

PRINT Statement.

No action is taken.

PUNCH Statement.

No action is taken.

READ Statement.

If the READ statement contains any implicitly declared  
nonstandard variables these are dimensioned with the



nonstandard size if this action has not been previously taken. For example,

```
NSFORT:      IMPLICIT NONSTANDARD2*3 (A-C)
              READ (6,10) A100
```

```
FORTTRAN:    IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-C)
              DIMENSION A100(3)
              READ (6,10) A100
```

See 19, Appendix H for coding restrictions.

#### REAL Statement.

See Explicit Specification Statement.

#### REAL FUNCTION Statement.

See FUNCTION Statement.

#### RETURN Statement.

No action is taken.

#### REWIND Statement.

No action is taken.

#### Specification Statements.

See specific specification statement.

#### Statement Function Definition Statement.

If the statement function contains no nonstandard variables then no action is taken; otherwise an error message is generated by the NSFORT translator, as statement functions may not contain nonstandard variables.

See 10, Appendix H.

#### STOP Statement.

No action is taken.





Subprogram Statements.

See specific subprogram statement.

SUBROUTINE Statement.

No action is taken.

TRACE Statement.

No action is taken.

Type Statement.

See Explicit Specification Statement or NONSTANDARDi\*n  
Statement.

WRITE Statement.

No action is taken. See 19, Appendix H for coding restrictions.



## APPENDIX G

### RESULT TYPE OF MIXED TYPE OPERATIONS

When an operation involving operands of different variable types is to be performed, the variable type of the result is determined by the table below. See Appendix E for variable type codes.

		Operand Type - Operand A											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	A	B	C	D	E	F
Operand Type - Operand B	1	1	2	1	1	5	6	A	B	C	D	E	F
	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	A	B	C	D	E	F
	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	A	B	C	D	E	F
	4	1	2	4	4	5	6	A	B	C	D	E	F
	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	A	B	C	D	E	F
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	A	B	C	D	E	F
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	E	F
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	E	F
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	A	B	C	D	E	F
	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	B	D	D	E	F
	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	F
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F



## APPENDIX H

### DESIGN LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

This appendix lists the limitations in the design of the NSFORT translator and the restrictions to FORTRAN programming which must be observed when using the NSFORT translator. If any of these limitations and restrictions are exceeded or violated then three things may happen: (1) the NSFORT translator will issue an error message, and/or (2) an error will be caused which will be diagnosed by the FORTRAN compiler, or (3) an error will be caused which may produce unintended results. For each of the limitations and restrictions below, a note will indicate whether or not the NSFORT translator will recognize the violation.

1. Use of "\$" Symbol. The NSFORT translator uses the "\$" symbol to uniquely identify translator generated temporary variable names and subroutine names. Any use of the combination "T\$" as the first two characters of a variable or array name is not permitted and may lead to erroneous results. Any use of "N\$" or "\$" as the first characters of a subroutine name may also cause confusion. (No NSFORT error message.)

2. IMPLICIT and Type Statements. The IMPLICIT statement, if used, must be the first statement in a main program or the second statement in a subprogram. All type statements must follow the IMPLICIT statement and precede all other specification statements. (No NSFORT error message.)



3. Nonstandard Size. Within a subprogram the size for each particular nonstandard type must be consistent. For example, NONSTANDARD $i$ \*2 and NONSTANDARD $j$ \*3 cannot both be used in the same subprogram when  $i=j$ . (Error message generated.)

4. Explicitly Declared Variables. The storage capacity constraint for explicitly declared variable and array names of any type within a subprogram (including non-standard) is  $1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 3) \leq 2000$  where  $x_i$  is the number of characters in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  explicitly declared variable or array name, and  $n$  is the total number of explicitly declared variable or array names within a subprogram. (Error message generated.)

5. Explicitly Declared Nonstandard Variables. The storage capacity constraint for explicitly declared non-standard variable and array names within a subprogram is  $1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 1) \leq 1000$  where  $x_i$  is the number of characters in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  explicitly declared nonstandard variable or array name, and  $n$  is the total number of explicitly declared nonstandard variable or array names within a subprogram. (Error message generated.)

6. Nonstandard Functions. The storage capacity constraint for nonstandard function names within a subprogram is  $1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 1) \leq 141$  where  $x_i$  is the number of characters in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  nonstandard function name, and  $n$  is the total number of nonstandard function names within a subprogram. (Error message generated.)





7. Arrays and Nonstandard Variables. The storage capacity constraint for array names and nonstandard variable or array names within a subprogram is  $1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 1) \leq 1000$  where  $x_i$  is the number of characters in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  array name or nonstandard variable or array name, and  $n$  is the total number of array names and nonstandard variable or array names within a subprogram. (Error message generated.)

8. Explicitly Declared Nonstandard Variables and the DIMENSION Statement. Explicitly declared nonstandard variables which are to be nonstandard arrays must have the dimension information in the NONSTANDARDi\*n statement. Explicitly declared nonstandard variable names may not appear in a DIMENSION statement. (Error message generated.)

9. FORTTRAN Functions. FORTTRAN functions may not contain nonstandard variables in their argument list. (Error message generated.)

10. Statement Functions. Statement functions may not contain nonstandard variables. (Error message generated.)

11. Nonstandard Function Names. Since the NSFORT translator truncates nonstandard function names to 5 characters and concatenates them to a "\$" symbol, the first five characters of a nonstandard function name must uniquely identify it. (No NSFORT error message.)

12. Statement Numbers. Within a subprogram the NSFORT translator uses statement numbers beginning with 99999 and continuing downward in decrements of one for as many as



needed. Statement numbers that are in the range used by the translator may not be used. (No NSFORT error message.)

13. Variable Names. Assignment statements that begin with the character sequences "CALL", "DATA", "ENTRY", "FORMAT(", "IF(", "REAL", "READ(", or "WRITE(", excluding blanks, will be mishandled by the NSFORT translator (No NSFORT error message.)

14. Subscripts. Subscripts may not contain nonstandard variables. (Error message generated.)

15. Subscripts. Nonstandard variables may not contain in excess of six subscripts. (No NSFORT error message.)

16. Operands. The combined length of a variable name and all its subscript information or a non-nonstandard function name and its argument list (including commas and parentheses but excluding blanks) in any statement containing nonstandard variables must not exceed 30 characters. For nonstandard variables the limit is 28 as the NSFORT translator must insert two characters. (Error message generated.)

17. Initial Data Values in the NONSTANDARDi\*n Statement. The NSFORT translator takes no action on initial data values in the NONSTANDARDi\*n statement. It is necessary for the user to insure that the resulting statement after translation will assign values as desired. For example, in the statement "NONSTANDARD1\*2 ALPHA(10,10)/x<sub>n</sub>/", there must be 200 initial values, x<sub>n</sub>, that will map in the ALPHA array as



desired. The resulting statement will be

"REAL\*4 ALPHA(2,10,10)/x<sub>n</sub>/" where x<sub>n</sub> is unchanged. (No NSFORT error message.)

18. DATA Statement. The DATA Statement is not transformed by the NSFORT translator and thus caution must be exercised in using nonstandard variables in this statement. Implicitly declared nonstandard variables encountered for the first time will be dimensioned with the nonstandard size, however neither the subscripts nor the number of data values in a DATA statement will be altered. A FORTRAN compiler error will result if a nonstandard variable appears with subscripts because the NSFORT translator will not add a subscript for the nonstandard size. The user may make use of the DATA statement by not subscripting nonstandard variables or by adding the first subscript himself. (No NSFORT error message.)

19. Input/Output. The NSFORT translator takes no action on input/output statements except to dimension with the nonstandard size, implicitly declared nonstandard variables encountered in NAMELIST or READ statements for the first time. Therefore the user will have to add the first subscript for nonstandard variables in which other subscripts are explicitly used in input/output statements. The FORMAT statement must be written by the user to account for the size of nonstandard variables. (No NSFORT error message.)



20. Expressions. The NSFORT translator evaluates expressions using a reverse Polish and triplet method whereby each time a triplet is to enter the reverse Polish string it is replaced by the temporary variable containing the triplet result. In this process there are four storage constraints which cannot be exceeded. The constraint for the length of the reverse Polish string is  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 1) \leq 100$  where  $x_i$  is the length of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  operand (including subscripts or arguments but excluding blanks) and  $n$  is the number of operands present at one time in the reverse Polish string. The constraint for the operator stack is  $n \leq 30$  where  $n$  is the number of operators or nonstandard functions in the stack at one time. The constraint for the stack of nonstandard function names is  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 1) \leq 71$  where  $x_i$  is the number of characters in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  nonstandard function name, and  $n$  is the number of nonstandard function names in the stack at one time. The constraint for the length of the argument list for a nonstandard function is 100 characters, excluding blanks, after each expression in the argument list has been replaced by a temporary variable. (Error messages generated.)

21. Nested DO Loops. The constraint on nested DO loops is  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 6) \leq 99$  where  $x_i$  is the number of characters in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  statement number, and  $n$  is the number of nested DO loops at any point in the program with different terminal statements. (Error message generated.)





## APPENDIX I

### NSFORT DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGES

The following is a list of all of the NSFORT translator diagnostic messages. These messages are generated when the translator encounters a construction which it does not recognize, when a logic or syntax error is found that prevents proper translation, or when storage space for the translator's bookkeeping is exhausted. It should be emphasized that the translator will not find all errors (see Appendix H). The letter(s) preceding the dash in the code for the messages is an abbreviation for the name of the procedure which found the error. These abbreviations are identified in Appendix A.

#### A -01: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND.

The variable name with subscripts or the statement function name with dummy arguments to the left of the "=" symbol in an assignment statement or function exceeds 30 characters excluding blanks.  
(See 16, Appendix H.)

#### A -02: STMT FN CONTAINS NONSTD.

A statement function contains nonstandard variables. The identifier on the left side of an arithmetic assignment statement is subscripted and this identifier has not been dimensioned. Therefore this statement is interpreted as a statement function



and it contains nonstandard variables. (See 10, Appendix H.)

A - 03: ASGMT STMT HAS LOG VAR ON ONLY 1 SIDE.

An assignment statement was found to have a logical variable on only one side of the "=" symbol.

A -04: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND.

See A -01. In this case the variable is nonstandard and "1," must be inserted as the first subscript.

Therefore, if the original variable name with subscripts contains in excess of 28 characters, when "1," was added it would exceed 30 characters. (See 16, Appendix H.)

CO-01: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND.

A slash was found in a comma statement delimiting a labeled common name. No corresponding close slash was found in the statement.

CO-02: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS COMMA OR SLASH.

The character immediately following a comma or a slash is illegal. The program is looking at the character immediately following COMMON, or a comma, or the closing slash on a labeled common name. It is expecting to find a variable name but the first letter is not a member of the alphabet or there is no variable name.

CO-03: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR.

An identifier was found to have more than 6 characters. This occurs when there were more than 6



characters from the first character of an identifier to an open parenthesis, a comma, a slash, or to the end of the COMMON statement.

CO-04: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND.

A variable name was read, a parenthesis was found indicating array information. No corresponding close parenthesis was found in the remainder of the statement.

CO-05: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS CLOSE PAREN.

The character immediately following a close parenthesis was not recognized. The translator expected to find a comma, a slash, or the end of the COMMON statement.

DA-01: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR.

An identifier was found to have more than 6 characters. More than 6 characters from the first character of the identifier to an open parenthesis, a comma, a slash, or to the end of the DATA statement were found. The first variable was expected to begin immediately following the word DATA.

DA-02: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND.

A parenthesis was found following a variable name indicating subscript information but no corresponding close parenthesis was found in the remainder of the statement.

DA-03: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND.

A slash was found indicating constant values but



no corresponding close slash was found in the remainder of the statement.

DA-04: DATA STMT SYNTAX ERROR.

The end of statement was encountered unexpectedly or an illegal character followed a close parenthesis, a close slash, or a comma.

DI-01: OPEN PAREN NOT FOUND WHEN EXPECTED.

The translator was looking for an open parenthesis following a variable name. No open parenthesis was found in the remainder of the statement.

DI-02: EXP DCL NONSTD CHAR IN DIMEN STMT.

An explicitly declared nonstandard variable was found in a dimension statement. (See 8, Appendix H.) When a nonstandard variable is explicitly declared, the dimension information must be contained in that explicit declaration and not in a dimension statement later on in the program.

DI-03: DESIGN PARAMETERS EXCEEDED: DIMLIST.

The number and length of items dimensioned in the program exceeds the storage capacity for this list. (See 7, Appendix H.)

DI-04: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND WHEN EXPECTED.

An open parenthesis was found indicating dimension information but no close parenthesis was found in the remainder of the statement.

DM-01: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: DIMLIST.

See DI-03.





DO-01: STMT NUMBER EXCEEDS 5 DIGITS.

The end-of-range statement number in a DO statement exceeds 5 digits. The statement number begins with the first non zero character following the DO and extends up to the first non-numeric character found (excluding blanks).

DO-02: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: LOOPNOS.

The number and length of end-of-range statement numbers of nested DO loops exceeds the storage capacity for this list. (See 21, Appendix H.)

EQ-01: EQUIVALENCE STMT SYNTAX ERROR.

The first character of a variable name was expected but this character was not a member of the alphabet. The first variable was expected to begin immediately following the "(" after EQUIVALENCE.

EQ-02: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR.

An identifier was found to have more than 6 characters. More than 6 characters from the first character of the identifier to an open parenthesis, a comma, a close parenthesis or to the end of EQUIVALENCE statement were found. The first variable was expected to begin immediately following the "(" after EQUIVALENCE.

EQ-03: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND.

An open parenthesis was found but no corresponding close parenthesis was found in the remainder of the sentence.



EQ-04: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS ')' OR AT END.

The character following a closed parenthesis is not recognized or the end of the EQUIVALENCE statement occurs unexpectedly.

EX-01: '.NOT.' IN ILLEGAL POSITION.

The logical operator '.NOT.' was found in an illegal position. It was expected that '.NOT.' would be first in an expression or immediately following an open parenthesis, a comma, '.AND.', or '.OR.'.

EX-02: 1ST-CHAR OF EXPRESSION IS ILLEGAL.

The first character of an arithmetic or logical expression is illegal. The translator expected to find a letter in the alphabet, a number, an open parenthesis, a period, or a minus sign.

EX-03: VAR OR FUNC IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR.

A variable or function identifier was found to contain more than 6 characters. From the first character the variable or function identifier an arithmetic, relational, or logical operator, an open or close parenthesis, or a comma was not found within 6 characters.

EX-04: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: FNSTAK.

When processing expressions, nonstandard function names are stacked when found. The number of nested functions exceeds the storage capacity for this list. (See 20, Appendix H.)



EX-05: NONSTD IN SUBSCRIPTS OR FUNC ARG.

When processing an expression, an open parenthesis following an identifier was found indicating subscript information or indicating function arguments. Within this open parenthesis and its corresponding close parenthesis, nonstandard variables were found. Nonstandard variables are not permitted in subscripts or possibly in this case, the function was not identified as a nonstandard function. (See 9, 15, Appendix H.)

EX-06: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR.

When processing an expression, the length of the reverse Polish string exceeded the storage capacity for that string. (See 20, Appendix H.)

EX-07: ILLEGAL CHARS FOLLOWING '.'.

A period was found and the character immediately following the period was examined. If this character was a numeral, the period is treated as a decimal point. If the second character is non-numeric, then the period was interpreted to be the first period in a logical constant. Therefore another period was expected as the fifth or sixth character after the first period indicating a .TRUE. or a .FALSE. This period was not found in the fifth or sixth character following the first period.



EX-08: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS LOG CONST.

The program expected to find either a comma, a parenthesis, logical .AND., .OR., or the end of the expression following a logical constant. But some other character was found.

EX-09: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR.

See EX-06.

EX-10: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR.

See EX-06.

EX-11: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND.

An open parenthesis was found in a location other than immediately after an identifier and no corresponding close parenthesis was found in the remainder of the statement.

EX-12: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR.

See EX-06.

EX-13: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS CMLPX CONSTANT.

The translator program expected to find an arithmetic operator, a close parenthesis, a comma, or end of expression following the close parenthesis delimiting a complex constant.

EX-14: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS DELIMITER.

The character immediately following an arithmetic, relational, or logical operator, a parenthesis, or a comma constitutes an illegal FORTRAN construction.





EX-15: UNMATCHED CLOSE PAREN FOUND.

A close parenthesis was encountered but it has no corresponding open parenthesis preceding it.

EX-16: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: STCK.

When processing expressions by the reverse Polish string method operators are stacked as described in Reference 9. The stack exceeds the storage capacity allowed by the translator. (See 20, Appendix H.)

EX-17: UNMATCHED OPEN PAREN FOUND.

An open parenthesis was encountered but it has no corresponding close parenthesis in the remainder of the statement.

EX-18: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: STCK.

See EX-16.

EX-19: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND.

A variable identifier with subscripts or a non-standard function identifier with arguments exceeds 30 characters excluding blanks. (See 16, Appendix H.)

EX-20: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: ARGS.

The argument list for a nonstandard function identifier exceeds 100 characters, excluding blanks, after each expression in the argument list has been replaced by a temporary variable. (See 20, Appendix H.)



EX-21: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR.

See EX-06.

EX-22: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND

See EX-19.

EX-23: LOG VAR FOUND IN ARITH EXPR.

In processing an expression a logical variable or constant was encountered but the associated operator was not a logical operator.

EX-24: LOG EXPR CONTAINS NONLOG VAR.

A logical operator was encountered but an associated operand was found which was not a logical variable.

EX-25: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: RPSTR.

See EX-06.

EX-26: EXPR SYNTAX IN ERROR.

Upon reaching the end of the expression and emptying the operator stack the reverse Polish string should have been reduced to a single temporary variable. (See Chapter III.) But instead more than one variable was found remaining in the reverse Polish string.

EX-27: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND.

See EX-19.

EX-28: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: OPERAND.

A nonstandard variable identifier with subscripts exceeds 28 characters excluding blanks. (See 16, Appendix H.)



F -01: NO OPEN PAREN FOUND IN FUNCTION STMT.

In a FUNCTION statement the open parenthesis that precedes the dummy argument list was not found.

F -02: FUNC IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR.

In a FUNCTION statement the names of the function was found to have greater than 6 characters.

I -01: IMPLICIT SPEC. MUST DEAL W/A-Z,\$.

In an IMPLICIT statement the first character following an open parenthesis or a comma was not an alphabetic character.

I -02: LAST CHAR IN IMP SPEC PRECEDES 1ST.

In an IMPLICIT statement the translator found the construction: q b h c r where q is a comma or open parenthesis, b is an alphabetic character, h is not a comma and not a close parenthesis (expected to be a hyphen), c is a character which is not alphabetic or is alphabetic but precedes b in the alphabetic character list, and r is a comma or close parenthesis.

I -03: UNRECOGNIZABLE STATEMENT.

The statement was classified as IMPLICIT since it was determined not to be an assignment statement and it began with IM, but in further processing one of the following unfamiliar constructions were found.

a. The ninth character in the statement or the second character following a close parenthesis was not a C, I, L, N, or R (COMPLEX, INTEGER, etc.).



b. The character sequence following COMPLEX was not "(", "\*8(", or "\*16("; or the character sequence following INTEGER was not "(", "\*2(", or "\*4("; etc.

c. In the alphabet lists with the construction q b r c s where q is a comma or open parenthesis, b is an alphabetic character, and c is any character, a comma or close parenthesis was expected in position r or s but none was found.

IF-01: OPEN AND CLOSE PARENS ADJACENT.

If an IF statement the construction IFa), where a is any character, was found.

IF-02: ARITH IF STMT CONTAINS LOG EXPRSN.

The IF statement was classified as arithmetic but a logical expression was found within the parentheses.

IF-03: 2ND COMMA NOT FOUND IN ARITH IF STMT.

The IF statement was classified as arithmetic because in the right side of the statement a comma was found without parentheses. But in processing the statement the required second comma was not found.

IF-04: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: LOOPNOS.

The translator maintains a temporary stack of nested DO loop end-of-range statement numbers. In the processing of a logical IF statement the translator also uses this stack. The storage allocated to this stack is full. (See 21, Appendix H.)





L -01: STMT END PRECEDES LITERAL END.

A literal was found which was identified by the code nH, where n is an integer constant less than 256, but n exceeds the remaining length of the statement.

L -02: NO CLOSE QUOTE WAS FOUND.

A literal was found which was identified by an apostrophe but no corresponding close quote was found. Note that two adjacent apostrophes cannot signify the end of a literal.

M -01: UNEXPECTED CONTINUATION CARD.

A NSFORT source program card (other than a comment card) with a non-zero, non-blank character in column 6 was encountered as the first card in a subprogram, or following a comment card, or following excessive continuation cards. See M -02.

M -02: EXCESSIVE CONTINUATION CARDS OVER 19.

A statement was found to occupy in excess of 20 cards.

NA-01: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND.

A slash was found in a NAMELIST statement but no corresponding close slash was found in the remainder of the statement.

NA-02: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR.

An identifier was found to have more than 6 characters. More than 6 characters from the first character of the identifier to a comma, a slash, or to the end of the NAMELIST statement were found.



NA-03: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS COMMA OR SLASH.

The character following a comma or slash was expected to be a letter of the alphabet (or \$) but another character was found.

NS-01: NONSTANDARD SYNTAX ERROR.

An "\*" was expected as the 6th, 8th, or 13th character in the NONSTANDARDi\*n phrase, but was not found. (See Appendix D.)

NS-02: NONSTANDARD TYPE IS NOT 1-6.

A character other than 1,2,3,4,5 or 6 was found preceding the "\*" in the NONSTANDARDi\*n phrase. (See Appendix D.)

NS-03: NONSTANDARD SIZE IS UNRECOGNIZABLE.

A non-numeric character was found immediately following the "\*" in the NONSTANDARDi\*n phrase. (See Appendix D.)

NS-04: NONSTD SIZE EXCEEDS THREE DIGITS.

The n in the NONSTANDARDi\*n phrase was found to exceed three digits. (See Appendix D.)

NS-05: NONSTD-N USED W/DIFFERENT SIZE.

Within a subprogram a particular nonstandard type was used with differing sizes. This inconsistency is not permitted. (See 3, Appendix H.)

P -01: UNRECOGNIZABLE STATEMENT.

The translator was attempting to classify a statement but could not. The statement was determined to be neither an assignment statement nor a statement



function and the first two characters were un-recognizable.

PA-01: UNMATCHED PARENS FOUND.

An open parenthesis was found but no corresponding close parenthesis was located in the remainder of the statement.

R -01: UNFAMILIAR READ STMT SYNTAX.

The translator was searched for the beginning of the input list. If an open parenthesis follows READ then the translator failed to find a close parenthesis.

R -02: ILLEGAL 1ST CHAR IN I/O LIST ITEM.

The first character in the input list was found to be other than an open parenthesis or letter of the alphabet.

R -03: VAR IDENTIFIER HAS > 6 CHAR.

An identifier was found to have in excess of 6 characters. More than 6 characters from the first character of the identifier to an open parenthesis, a comma, or to the end of the READ statement were found.

R -04: READ STMT SYNTAX ERROR.

The translator did not find a comma or the end of the READ statement following a close parenthesis.

T -01: 1ST LTR OF VAR NAME MUST BE A-Z,\$.

The first character following the type\*n phrase or following a comma is not a letter of the alphabet.



T -02: VAR NAME HAS MORE THAN SIX CHAR.

An identifier was found to have in excess of 6 characters. More than 6 characters from the first character of the identifier to an asterisk, an open parenthesis, a slash, a comma, or to the end of the statement were found.

T -03: ILLEGAL '\*' IN EXP NONSTD SPEC.

An asterisk other than that in the NONSTANDARDi\*n phrase or those identifying nonstandard function names was found. (See Appendix D.)

T -04: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: EXPLIST.

The number and length of explicitly declared variable names exceeds the storage capacity for this list. (See 4, Appendix H.)

T -05: DESIGN PARAMETER\_EXCEEDED: EXPNSL.

The number and length of explicitly declared non-standard variable names exceeds the storage capacity for this list. (See 5, Appendix H.)

T -06: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: NSFNS.

The number and length of nonstandard function names exceeds the storage capacity for this list. (See 6, Appendix H.)

T -07: ILLEGAL CHAR AFTER NONSTD FN.

Following the declaration of a nonstandard function name, the translator expected to find a comma or the end of the statement.





T -08: DESIGN PARAMETER EXCEEDED: DIMLIST.

See DI-03.

T -09: NO CLOSE PAREN FOUND.

An open parenthesis was encountered but no corresponding close parenthesis was found in the remainder of the statement.

T -10: NO CLOSE SLASH FOUND.

An open slash was found but no corresponding close slash was found in the remainder of the statement.

T -11: ILLEGAL CHAR FOLLOWS PAREN OR SLASH.

The character following "\*16", "\*\_", a close parenthesis, or a close slash is not legal.



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## 13. ABSTRACT

This paper presents a computer language translator which allows the IBM FORTRAN G (or higher level) user to solve directly problems in which the variables may be n-tuples and/or the FORTRAN arithmetic and relational operations may be defined by the user. The translator, called the NSFORT (for NonStandard FORTRAN) translator, will (1) decompose all expressions to a series of binary arithmetic operations, relational operations, or user defined functions; (2) generate CALL statements to user supplied subprograms to perform the above operations; and (3) produce a new source program that is in every respect acceptable to the FORTRAN compiler. While using the NSFORT translator the user has virtually unrestricted use of FORTRAN. The translator's applications include n-precision arithmetic, vector and matrix operations, numerically evaluated analytic derivatives, interval arithmetic, and others. The paper describes completely the use and operation of the translator, provides examples, indicates applications, and discusses programming techniques.



4. KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
<p>FORTRAN</p> <p>COMPUTER APPLICATIONS</p> <p>INTERVAL ARITHMETIC</p>						



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